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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Thieves.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Day of Judgment."

LEVYING ON PROPERTY.

Campaign Notes.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

Relief for Chicago.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1871.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S LECTURE.

Secretary Boutwell delivered a lecture last evening at Steinway Hall to a large audience. The lecture was the same as he delivered in Boston.

THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

Charles O'Connor states that it can be clearly shown that Tweed and his associates fraudulently obtained from the Broadway Bank, without color of right, some $5,000,000. Recovery can be obtained against Tweed unless interfered with by corrupt legislation within ninety days. Woodward was the corrupt agent through whom Tweed worked. An opportunity will be shortly given to show how the warrants were obtained from Connolly's office. O'Connor does not believe that Mayor Hall either had a dollar or knew what was going on, but blames the Mayor for standing by others and acting as a shield after the facts became known. The burden of proof lies against Tweed, and the exigency of the law is directed against him. If Ingersoll does not leave he will be arrested, and probably lose all his property. O'Connor's efforts will be to protect what is left, and to prevent a recurrence of robberies, and says Tweed hopes to get into the Legislature again and have a more corrupt bill passed, and go back to his office in the Board of Public Works, and to carry on his former corrupt transactions. This, O'Connor says, must be prevented. Tweed shall have all the investigation he wants.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

The subscriptions of the Americans in Paris for the Chicago sufferers amount to two hundred thousand francs.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Chicago Relief Fund have given relief to one hundred applicants in this city. Many of these were sent back to Chicago, and others have settled here in the State.

The subscriptions received by the Chamber amount to $860,000. This sum has been contributed in sums varying from $10,000 to fifty cents. For seven days, from October 10th to the 17th, the contributions averaged over $100,000 per day. The labors of the committee close in a few days.

Drexel, Morgan & Co., have received from the American Committee in London the following contributions for the relief of the Chicago sufferers: Bradford, Yorkshire, two thousand pounds; Greenock, eight hundred, Belfast, Ireland, eight thousand; Mansion House Committee, London, additional, fifteen hundred.

The Grand Army of the Republic asks all the posts in the country to aid their comrades who are sufferers by the Chicago fire.

THE PRESS ON TWEED.

All the journals to-day have full accounts of incidents attending the arrest of Tweed. No paper appears to have any sympathy for him, except the *Star*.

The *Sun* heads its account of the revelations by the Citizens' Committee, which have been already telegraphed, "The Day of Judgment."

The *Times* congratulates the public on "the general smoking out of the den of thieves."

The *Tribune* thinks the robbers are enmeshed by the array.

The *World* believes the last stage of the preposterous villainy has been reached, and that the arch knave and engineer of the frauds is in a fair way to get his deserts; that if Tweed is re-elected to the Senate he should not be permitted to take his seat.

The *Herald* again asks Tweed's dismissal from the head of the Department of Public Works.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

An immense meeting of Democratic reformers was held to-night to ratify the nominations of the city ticket, at which addresses were made by the reform leaders. In an able and eloquent speech H. M. G. Courtney strongly denounced the present city officials, and asks that a close surveillance be kept at the polls on election day. Where repeaters were caught they should receive summary punishment.

LEVY FOR THE CITY.

A levy was made yesterday on the straw goods factory of Vanderhoff & Beatty, for seventy-five thousand dollars in that firm, owned by E. A. Woodward, upon suit of J. S. Shultz, in behalf of the Citizens' Committee for the city. Levies will be made to-day on the property of Ingersoll, Garvey and Tweed, as co-defendants.

ROSENZWEIG SENTENCED.

In the Rosenzweig case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. Recorder Hacket then sentenced him to the State Prison, at hard labor for seven years. He disregarded the recommendation to mercy by the jury.

ANOTHER SUIT.

This evening a suit has been commenced in the name of Jackson Schultz against E. A. Woodward, for the recovery of $19,342.31, for goods sold and delivered, and work done during 1869, 1870 and 1871 by Keyser, who transferred his claim to Schultz.

SEYMOUR NOMINATED.

The Reform Democrats, at the instance of Charles O'Connor, nominated Horatio Seymour, of Utica, as a candidate for Assembly from this city, against the Tammany candidate, Tom Fields. Seymour telegraphs his acceptance.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Col. Whitley is effectively breaking up counterfeiting gangs. To-day he arrested R. J. Morales Mosanegro and F. Valdeiorirdes and J. Valdersoirdes, in whose possession were found dies for ten dollar gold pieces.

WRIT SERVED ON BOUTWELL.

As Secretary Boutwell entered Steinway Hall last evening he was served with a writ of the Supreme Court, at the suit of B. C. Galvin, who seeks to recover two million dollars for alleged losses under Mr. Boutwell's financial policy.

DECREASED NATURALIZATION.

The number naturalized this year is much lighter than that of any previous year, on account of the fact that the party naturalization committees have not attended to the matter.

APPLICATION GRANTED.

E. A. Woodward, who has been sued for money alleged to be due the city, having absconded, as alleged, Judge Banard to-day granted an application for the attachment of his property.

TWEED'S CONFEDERATES.

The arrest of Woodward, Garvey and Ingersoll is to be made when the papers are received from Albany. Up to to-night they had not come to hand.

TWENTY DAYS' GRACE.

In the case of Tweed, twenty days were given the defendant in which to answer the complaint.

MONEY ADVANCED.

The bankers on Wall street advanced $52,000 to-day to pay the public laborers.

DECLINATION.

Charles O'Conner declines the candidacy for the Assembly.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The German Conference meeting last night resolved to continue two committees, Democratic and Republican, till after the election.

CLOSING STORES.

A proposition has been made to close all stores and to generally suspend business on election day.

YACHT RACE.

The yacht race was won by the Sappho, beating the Dreadnaught seven minutes and fifty eight seconds.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1871.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire last evening destroyed three brick stores owned by H. Graff, John Fairchild and J. E. Remon. The adjoining stores, owned by H. A. Rouse and D. M. Ralford, were badly injured. The loss is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

The Greeley Republicans last night adopted the city nominations of the Reform Democracy. The Murphy party adopted the same ticket. By this action there is a union of the opposition to Tammany on the candidates for Register, Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Marine courts. The nominations were the result of a compromise, giving the Republicans a portion of the offices. On candidates for legislative and city offices, other than the above, the anti-Tammany parties, as a general thing, have separate nominations.

AID FOR SUFFERERS.

The amount of subscriptions in the catholic churches for Chicago is over twenty-three thousand dollars. Several clergymen of Chicago are receiving private contributions in this city. Another large shipment of clothing and bedding, valued at $1,000, was sent yesterday to the police department.

In a letter to Hon. Richard O'Gorman, President of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Governor of Wisconsin acknowledges with thanks the receipt of subscriptions from the department for the sufferers by the northwestern fires.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

Over one hundred civil suits have already been begun against the Staten Island Ferry Company by persons injured by the Westfield explosion. Nearly one hundred and fifty more are in preparation. The damages claimed vary from $10,000 to $50,000. The indictment against the officers of the Company will be tried in November.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S CASE.

A special from Salt Lake City states that it is doubtful whether Brigham Young will return until the troubles are over. Delegate Hooper has gone to see President Grant, to endeavor to effect some compromise by which the State authorities shall be restrained or removed.

TWEED INTERVIEWED.

Tweed states to a reporter that he does not believe Ingersoll has fled, and that he will return soon. He declares that his chances of election will not be impaired by the proceedings against him. He declines to answer interrogations as to his line of defence.

INGERSOLL'S WHEREABOUTS.

Ingersoll is reported to be at Portland, Me. Both he and Garvey, who is absent also, are said to be weak men; that if put to a rigid examination they might probably tell the story of the frauds.

THE RUSSIAN VISITOR.

In view of the sailing of the Russian fleet from Madrid on the 9th of October, the arrival of the Grand Duke is not looked for in this city until about the 9th of November.

NOMINATION ACCEPTED.

Judge Ledwith, a member of the Committee of Seventy, accepted the nomination of both Tammany and the Democracy for the Supreme Court.

WANTS A SELECT COMMITTEE.

Nathaniel Sands asks that the charge against him as having made money as a negotiator of city bonds be examined by a select committee.

TWEED'S ELECTION URGED.

In his paper of this week Mayor Hall strongly urges the election of Tweed as Senator.

ECONOMY.

Comptroller Green yesterday made a further reduction in the attendants at courts.

TICKET ENDORSED.

The Committee of Seventy have formally endorsed the reform ticket.

CALIFORNIA.

The Insurance Companies.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—The stockholders of the Pacific and other San Francisco insurance companies, except the People's, cheerfully assent to the assessment, and will meet their liabilities promptly, and continue business. The Fireman's Fund levied fifty per cent. today, and the Occidental will levy the same amount on Monday next.

THE LOS ANGELES RIOT.

Los Angeles advices say the police force acted disgracefully in aiding and abetting the rioters. One rioter was arrested to-day for stealing a diamond ring from the finger of a Chinese doctor after he was hanged. Another, a German, was arrested for robbing the trunk of one of the victims. The citizens are forming a military company to prevent a repetition of such scenes.

MINING STOCKS.

Mining stocks are thus quoted: Ely, 102; Valley, 93; Segregated Belcher, 23. Norcross, 103; Choilar, 31; Overman, 21½; Jacket, 58; Daney, 74.

RAIN.

The first shower of the season fell today.

THE APACHE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28.—The petition of citizens of Arizona to allow General Crook to pursue to Apache campaign was unexpected by the Peace Commissioners. It embodies a list of Indian robberies and murders which fills three columns of the largest paper on the Pacific coast.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

The shipments of California wheat abroad during the season aggregate four hundred and seventy thousand centals. The surplus now in the State available is estimated at sixty thousands tons.

SUICIDE.

Edward Harter, a portrait painter, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head to-day. Domestic difficulties were the cause.

THE LATE RIOT.

Eight more rioters were arrested at Los Angeles. The better portion of the community are determined to enforce the law and punish the rioters.

ARKANSAS.

More Removals.

LITTLE ROCK, October 28.—It is reported to-day that the President has removed Logan H. Roots, United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, and W. J. Patton, Internal Revenue Collector for the Third District in this State. Both were opponents of Senator Clayton. The removal of Brooks and Hodges, and now these other officers, at the instigation of Clayton, is creating a profound sensation, and the opposition to the national administration is becoming quite bitter.

BOAT SUNK.

HELENA, ARK., October 29.—The steamer Fort Smith, struck a snag six miles above the mouth of White River on the 27th, at 7 A. M., and sunk to the boiler deck. The boat is a total loss; no insurance. She had three hundred and seventy bales of cotton for Memphis. No lives were lost. Captain Harden will get the Legal Tender to go to the wreck and save the cargo.

CLEVELAND.

Lecture by Carl Schurz.

CLEVELAND, October 28.—Hon. Carl Schurz lectured here last evening on Civil Service Reform.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

The relief association of this city are forwarding by steamers large quantities of supplies to the sufferers throughout Michigan and Wisconsin.

GREENSBORO.

Two Murderers Hung.

GREENSBORO, N. C., October 28.—W. B. Parker, white, was hung here yesterday for the murder of Thomas Price, colored.

Alfred Mackey, colored, was hung at Whitesville, N. C., yesterday for the murder of John Stansell, a white person.

CHICAGO.

Cook County Bonds.

CHICAGO, October 28.—In the Board of Supervisors yesterday a resolution was offered and referred to the Finance Committee, requesting the Governor of the State to recommend the Legislature to grant authority to Cook county to issue one million dollars of bonds, to draw not over seven per cent. interest, and running for twenty years, to apply toward meeting the bonds and orders now outstanding and approaching maturity, the interest on the same to be used for the purpose of rebuilding the public buildings, and to meet the deficiencies in the receipts for the next two years.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The action on the application to the State Auditor to dissolve the Republic Insurance Company and appoint a receiver, has been postponed by the Circuit Court, it being stated that the company had taken action looking to the collection of the unpaid stock notes. The State Auditor has filed bills in the Circuit Court looking to the dissolution of the Knickerbocker, Equitable, Garden City and Commercial insurance companies, these companies being bankrupt. The aggregate assets of the Knickerbocker, including capital stock not paid up, are eighty-seven thousand dollars; equitable assets, not including capital stock not paid in, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars; losses three millions. The Garden City assets, not including the capital stock, is less than three hundred thousand dollars; losses two millions. The Commercial has risks to the amount of fifteen million dollars, with assets, exclusive of the capital stock, paid and unpaid, of five hundred thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

It is understood that the proper Government officials will make a recommendation to Congress to provide liberally for Chicago in the way of the erection of Government buildings. The old custom house and post office combined in one building was insufficient in capacity for the Government business transacted there, and it has been suggested that the Government purchase the adjoining lots directly to the west of the present locality. This suggestion seems to have exalted the ideas of the owners of the property wanted on Monroe street, and they now ask all the way from two thousand to three thousand dollars per front foot for their lots, which is largely in advance of the price asked previous to the fire. The Government will not feel obliged to pay these prices, and if holders will not come down in their views the Government buildings will probably be located at some other point

THE PROPOSED CENTRAL DEPOT.

It is understood that all the property holders on Michigan avenue fronting on the proposed Central Depot, with a single exception, have withdrawn their objections to the sale of the ground on which the depot is to be erected. The only objector will withdraw his opposition on condition that the railroad company will build a bridge across the mouth of the Chicago river at a cost of $75,000. This will probably be done, and the injunction which restrains the sale to the company will be withdrawn. When this is accomplished, there will be no legal obstacle to the occupation of the grounds, and the railroad company will at once proceed to erect the building.

MECHANICS WANTED.

The *Tribune* this morning in an editorial announces that five or six hundred additional brick and stone masons can find employment in Chicago throughout the winter at from four to five dollars per day; that two thousand carpenters can find employment all through the winter at high wages; that in March there would be employment for twice as many more of both these trades in addition; that workers in wood, iron, plumbers, gas fitters, workers in tin, brass and copper—a whole army—will be wanted. Thousands of laborers, who are now starving in New York and other cities, can find work at good wages, with comfortable homes for their families and themselves on farms within one hundred miles of Chicago.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

Corporation Counsel Tuley relates the following incident connected with the great fire: I knew a sewing girl, a dress maker, who had, by years of hard labor, saved a little money; that while the fire was burning she telegraphed to her brother in Indiana to buy and send her a car load of provisions. Her brother did so. This girl took sick families into her rented house, and in the first ten days after the fire fed by one meal or more six hundred people. She is a pure, modest, retiring Christian girl, and my wife discovered it not from her, but indirectly. She has been my wife's dressmaker for about five years.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

The Chicago Underwriters held a meeting last evening, and unanimously agreed upon the following schedule of rates for insurance: on elevators, 5 per cent.; on buildings, 4 per cent.; on the contents of brick packing houses, 2½; frame packing houses, not stated; lumber yards, 2½; brick dwellings, 3½; contents, 3½; frame dwellings, 1; contents, same as frame; commercial risks, when built according to specifications, 3½; and on contents 3½.

NEW ROUTE TO KANSAS.

The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad will open their new route to Kansas City, *via* Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo., on Monday next. This gives Chicago a new route to Kansas and the west.

FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

In accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Mason, to-morrow will be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

NOT SUSPENDED.

A. C. & O. E. Badger, bankers, claim that they have not suspended, but are transacting their business as before the fire.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

CHICAGO, October 29.—There was some talk yesterday and the day before of a strike for higher wages by the bricklayers, but they finally concluded not to do so. A strike among the bricklayers would, of course, suspend all business in the burnt district, except the men clearing away the rubbish, and would throw out of employment not only the bricklayers themselves, but the carpenters, stone-cutters, furniture makers, gas fitters, plumbers, iron workers, etc. The price now paid for good bricklayers is four dollars and fifty cents per day, which is one dollar per day more than they obtained previous to the fire. The general impression is that at this price building will proceed steadily through the winter. There are many masons, carpenters, etc., coming to this city from other parts, and especially from Canada, where wages are low and business dull. Any reasonable number that comes cannot fail of all the work they want through the winter.

NEW ORLEANS.

Murderers Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Solomon Ellenstien was shot and instantly killed yesterday at Tigerville, Terrebone Parish, by Voorhils, a desperado. The murderer was arrested.

Alfred Shelby, Armsted O'Quinn, C. C. Nash, R. Houston, Samuel Harden, and Clemont Renn, of Grant Parish, were arrested by Governor Dretimes under the Ku Klux bill, and brought before Commissioner Sueller. They were committed to the Parish prison, charged by Wm. B. Phillips with killing Delos M. White, Recorder of Grant Parish, at Colfax, on September 25th. White is from Flushing, N. Y.

ALABAMA.

Ku Klux Affairs.

DEMOPOLIS, 29.—The sub committee on ku klux outrages adjourned last evening, after sitting here six days and examining thirty six persons, most of whom were posted in affairs in this and adjoining counties. Gen. Crawford, commanding in Alabama, occupied one day. He testified concerning the condition of the whole State, and gave a special account from about thirty different places. The committee go hence to Livingston, Alabama, where they will stay about a week.

Terrible Explosion.

YOUNGSTOWN, October 28.—A stack explosion took place at the furnace of Andrew Bros., near this city, this morning. The effects were terribly destructive to the surrounding buildings. Nine men were seriously injured, two having already died. Loss, $70,000; insured for about $20,000. A like accident has rarely, if ever, been known before.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria Asked to Form a Regency.

SHE PEREMPTORILY DECLINES.

Gladstone's Speech at Greenwich.

ALLOCUTION OF THE POPE.

French Army Reorganizing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

IMPORTANT CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, October 28.—At a recent Cabinet Council, held to consider questions relating to the royal family, the Queen was asked to give her consent to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with a Russian princess; also her consent to the establishment of a regency, with the Prince of Wales as regent. She refused to assent to either propositions. Subsequently she refused to affix the royal signature to public documents, which were presented. The Cabinet afterwards continued the discussion of the question of a regency, and a definite proposition was introduced to appoint the Chancellor to sign the documents in place of the Queen.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT GREENWICH.

LONDON, October 28.—It is estimated that nearly 12,000 persons were present at Greenwich to-day to hear the speech of Gladstone. When the speaker arrived, at noon, he was greeted with cheers. He said he was profoundly impressed with the grandeur of the welcome, and was sorry that his duties prevented him from oftener visiting his constituents. He then discussed the subjects agitating the public. The chief complaint against the Government was, that it attempted too much, but the necessity existed. He stated that in his view they were introducing measures on many subjects that it was possible to carry into immediate effect. The present liberal administration had the longest life of any administration since 1832. There was reason to believe that its vitality was unimpaired. The facts attended with the dismissals from the dock yards were grossly exaggerated. The total number of men discharged were only 1,463, a reduction in accordance with the policy of the present Government. The economy of the present government through the abolition of official patronage was gratifying. There was reason for congratulation over the abolition of the purchase system in the army. The House of Lords might need reform, but nothing should be done precipitately. The Lords had not acted wisely in ejecting the ballot bill, which would again be introduced. The contagious disease act would be considered at the next session. He was confident to command the sympathies of the nation.

At the conclusion of the speech a resolution of welcome to Gladstone was carried, there being only about two hundred dissenting voices.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

LONDON, October 28.—The Mansion House fund amounts to forty-two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds. The Belfast subscription is five thousand pounds. Liberal contributions have been received from the towns in Ulster.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships Idaho and Cuba, from New York, have arrived.

THE POPE TO LEAVE ROME.

NEW YORK, October 28.—A London special contains the following: Vatican circles continue to give out that the Pope will shortly leave Rome unless the Duke de Harcourt is favorably instructed by his government, and there is no possibility of such instructions.

FRENCH ARMY REORGANIZING.

The French army is reorganizing into nine corps, each corps containing three divisions, each division two brigades, and each brigade two regiments of three thousand men each, in addition to the cavalry and artillery and forty-five thousand men for Algiers.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Austria submits proposals respecting the Internationals for the consideration of the governments in Berlin.

PAPAL CONCLAVE.

It has been decided that the Papal Conclave, by the Pope's testament, shall meet in France, and not Rome.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

The Russian Legation has been raised to an Embassy.

PERSONAL.

Gortschakoff is expected at Berlin to-morrow.

SPAIN.

THE BUDGET.

MADRID, October 28.—In the Cortes yesterday a memorial from the Government was read asking that in the future the Colonial Budget be submitted to the Cortes.

COST OF THE CUBAN WAR.

It is stated that the cost of the war in Cuba during the past year is sixty-two million dollars, and that the Colonial deficit for the year would amount to eleven million dollars, and the Government asks for a credit of twenty million dollars for military purposes.

CONSPIRACY.

A conspiracy has been discovered among the troops stationed at Barcelona, and twenty of the men concerned in it have been executed.

ITALY.

ALLOCUTION OF THE POPE.

ROME, October 28.—An allocution of the Pope is published, in which, while he recognizes the Bishops appointed by the Italian Government as possessing requisite qualifications, he solemnly repudiates Italy's guarantees, and protests against the invasion of the Holy See. He also condemns the course of Dollinger and such as are following his example in warring against the decisions of the Ecumenical Council.

MEXICO

SURRENDER OF JUARIST FORCES.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Special telegrams from Mexico report the surrender of the Juarist forces at Saltillo to the revolutionary commander, General Trevino. Trevino found a considerable amount of war material in the place. Escobedo is prepared to defend Nuevo Leon against the revolutionists.

General Pavon has pronounced against Juarez in the Huastaca country.

GERMANY.

STRIKE AT CHEMNITZ.

FRANKFORT, October 28.—The operatives in Chemnitz, a large manufacturing town of Saxony, have struck work. They demand a reduction of time to ten hours, and increased pay for over work. In consequence the operations in twenty factories have been suspended.

FRANCE.

ENVOY RESIGNED.

VERSAILLES, October 28.—Viscount Choiseul has resigned his position as French Envoy at Florence.

WEST INDIES.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

HAVANA, October 29.—The steamer Isla De Cuba arrived at Santiago De Cuba with troops from Spain.

BELGIUM.

THE STRIKE AT GHENT.

BRUSSELS, October 28.—*La Liberte* says the strike at Ghent is spreading.

The Case of George O. Evans.

HARRISBURG, October 28.—The case of George O. Evans came before Judge Pearson this morning in a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after lengthy proceedings the case was adjourned until Monday.

THE CAPITAL.

Gold Sales and Bond Purchases.

VICE CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1871.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued the following proclamation, appointing the thirteenth day of November a day of thanksgiving:

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States:

The process of the seasons has again enabled the husbandman to garner the fruit of successful toil. Industry has been generally well rewarded. We are at peace with all nations. Tranquility, with a few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have in the main been free from the ills which have elsewhere affected our kind. If some of us have had calamities, these should be the occasion for sympathy with the sufferers and resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, and rejoicing to the many who have been more favored. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 13th day of November next, the people will meet in their respective places of worship, and there make the usual acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings He has conferred upon them, and for their merciful exemption from evils, and invoke His protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren whom in His wisdom He deemed it best to chastise.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the Independence of the United States the ninety sixth.

By the President,

U. S. GRANT.

H. FISH, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, October 29, 1871.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet will be here on Tuesday.

PROMINENT CLERGYMAN DEAD.

Rev. Septimus Tustin, a prominent Presbyterian, died here to-day.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The Woman's Club in this city last night unanimously resolved that owing to the legal, political, judicial and executive obstacles in their way, they believe the remedy for the social evil is political enfranchisement; thence the personal emancipation of woman.

VICE CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Haybooth Sahlguaro as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Paul, and Peter S. Vanse as Vice Consul at Chicago. John F. Cooke has been recognized by the President as Vice Consul of Her Britannic Majesty at St. Louis.

GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million bonds on each Wednesday in November, five millions in all, and to sell one million of coin on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and two millions each on the second and fourth Thursdays, or seven millions in all.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Brisk southerly winds are probable for to-night on Lake Michigan, and easterly winds on Lake Superior, followed by northerly winds on Monday. Southeasterly winds, with threatening weather, will continue on the Gulf coast, and northeasterly winds with increasing cloudiness in the South Atlantic States. The barometer will probably rise in New England, with northerly winds and clear weather. Cautioning signals are ordered at Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee.

CINCINNATI.

Meeting of the Boatmen's Association.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—The Boatmen's Association held a large meeting to-day, and appointed a committee of fifteen to revise the new law and prepare objections to be submitted to the Louisville Convention.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

Articles of consolidation between the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company and the Southeastern Michigan Railway Company were filed at Columbus yesterday. The capital of the consolidated company is ten millions of dollars. The road will be called the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway. The termini are Chicago and a point on the eastern boundary of Wayne county, Michigan, on the Detroit river, running through Williams and Fulton counties.

OBSTRUCTING STREETS.

Workmen on the Cincinnati and Newport bridge over the Ohio river endeavored to put down the approaches to the bridge over Kilgore street to-night, thus blocking the street without having obtained permission from the board of city improvements, and were stopped by the police force. A subsequent conference with the authorities of the city resulted in a mutual understanding that the matter should rest until Monday, when it would come regularly before the board.

FUNERAL OF HON. THOMAS EWING.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—The funeral of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., occurred at eleven o'clock on Saturday, at Lancaster, O. Prominent gentlemen from various parts of the State and a large attendance of neighbors and immediate friends were present. Among the pall-bearers were Governor Hays, Senators Sherman and Thurman, and Judge Welsh, of the Supreme Court. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father Young, of the Catholic Church, the oldest priest in the State. Short addresses were delivered by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The services peculiar to the Church were performed at the cemetery, where the body of deceased was placed beside that of his wife.

ST. LOUIS.

Kansas Editorial Excursion.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—The Kansas editorial party arrived here this morning. They visited Shaw's Garden, the parks and other places of interest in the city and suburbs during the day, and left at 6 P. M., *via* the Chicago and Alton Railroad, for Chicago, to view the ruins of the late fire.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—At a mass meeting of merchants and citizens generally, held at Mercantile Library Hall last night, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the County Court to dismiss the suit now pending against the North Missouri Railroad, at the same time binding the parties now controlling said road to fully stock and equip the road at once, and to make all necessary preparations to transact promptly the business which will flow upon the city during the coming winter. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, that the interest of the entire community will be best served and promoted by the dismissal of the suit, and that the County Court be respectfully requested to take such action at once; that in order to avoid any embarrassments or complications hereafter, the County Court be respectfully requested to immediately sell the stock in the North Missouri Railroad held by the county at auction to the highest bidder for cash, first giving ten days' notice of the sale by advertising in some of the city papers. A committee of twenty prominent citizens was appointed to present the resolutions to the County Court as the action of the meeting.

CHANGE OF NAME.

At a meeting of the stock holders of the St. Louis & Fort Scott Railroad Company, held yesterday at their office in this city, it was voted to change the name of the corporation to that of Missouri Central Railroad Company. The following new directors were chosen: Jacob R. Shepperd, Edward D. Butler, Wm. F. Herbert and Edmond H. Dewey, all of New York. Edward D. Butler was elected Treasurer, and Edmond H. Dewey Secretary. A. W. Maupin remains President of the Company under the new organization.

UTAH.

Hawkins Sentenced.

SALT LAKE, October 28.—Chief Justice McKean this morning passed sentence upon Thomas Hawkins, the polygamist, as follows: Thomas Hawkins, I am sorry for you—very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth. For many years you were a kind husband and kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and passed you. Then happiness departed from your household, and now by the complaint of your faithful wife, and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar a convicted criminal. The laws give me a large discretion in passing sentence upon you. I might both fine and imprison you, or I might fine you only, or imprison you only. I might imprison you for twenty years, and fine you one thousand dollars. I cannot imprison you for less than three years; nor fine you less than three hundred dollars. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons, to help to defray the expenses of enforcing the laws; but my experience in such cases has been such, that were I to fine you only, I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours, and thus you go free, absolutely free, from all punishment, and then those men who misled the people would make you and thousands of others believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine; that God had prevented the Court from sending you to prison; that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States. I must look to it that my judgment gives no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive, and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community ought to begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes, but on the contrary, He so orders the officers of His universe that sooner or later the crime stands face to face with justice, and just as the Master, I will say here and now, that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the court is that you be fined five hundred dollars, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for three years.

Contrary to all expectations, there was little or no excitement in the court room. The attendance was large, but generally all maintained a proper decorum. The United States marshals and deputies were fully prepared for any emergency. A notice of appeal to the supreme court was given by the prisoner's counsel.

WARRANT FOR BRIGHAM YOUNG'S ARREST.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Brigham Young and his son, J. A. Young, on a charge of murder, in having ordered the killing of Richard Yates. The indictments in these murder cases are under stood to be founded on the testimony of Bill Hickman, who was once what is termed by the Gentiles a Danite, or a secret agent of the Mormon authorities. Yates visited the Mormon camp during the rebellion of 1857, ostensibly to sell powder. The Mormons regarded him as a spy, and some weeks after arrested him and placed him in the custody of Hickman to take him to Salt Lake. D. A. Wells then commanded the Mormon troops, and Hosea Stout was Judge Advocate. On the way to Salt Lake he killed Yates, as he says, by an order from Brigham Young and Joseph A. Young, and at the instigation of Wells and Stout. Hickman is also confined now at Camp Douglas. He went with the officers to Echo Canon, and after pointing out the spot where he had buried Yates, he assisted in disinterring the remains.

MORE MURDERERS.

Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of the city, Hosea A. Stout, formerly Attorney General of the territory, and J. W. Belden, of Kimball Hotel, in Hartz Canon, were arrested an hour since by United States Marshal Patrick, upon an indictment of the Grand Jury, charging them with the murder of Tom Fitch. They made an application to be admitted to bail, which will be heard on Monday. The prisoners were placed in a carriage and taken to Camp Douglas. Slight excitement prevailed at the Marshal's office while the accused were there, waiting for a conveyance to the camp, some policemen saying they should not go to prison if they did not wish to go, and one or two women were calling out to the officers to take them if they dared, that they would fight them with a vengeance. The officers, however, were firm, and nothing serious happened. The alleged crime consists in the killing of Richard Yates and a man named Buck, several years ago. A warrant is out for the arrest of Orson Hyde, one of the twelve apostles, on the same charge, but he eluded the deputies who were sent to arrest him. He was pursued to the southern territory.

VISITING THE PRISONERS.

SALT LAKE, October 29.—Hundreds of people, principally Mormons, visited Camp Douglas to-day to see Mayor Wells and the other prisoners. General Morrow gave the visitors unrestricted access to their friends, and by his courteous remarks and manner inspired a much better feeling than might have been expected under the circumstances. The arrested parties are quartered in a comfortable and well furnished cottage, and seem quite cheerful. A guard of soldiers march to and fro on the outside.

RETURN OF ELDER CANNON.

Elder George G. Cannon arrived this morning from San Francisco, and preached this afternoon in the large Tabernacle to an audience numbering at least 10,000. His mind had evidently undergone a remarkable change, for he counseled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence, and to submit to the law. God would protect them and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them, he said, would only strengthen and glorify them in the end. The Church could not be overturned. Their faith was the inspiration of the Divine Spirit and would endure for ever.

A ROW.

A row occurred late last night between a Mormon and a United States Deputy Marshal, which resulted in the Marshal knocking the Mormon down and afterward arresting him. For a time it was reported that an attempt had been made to assassinate the deputy, and there was great excitement. Now all is quiet, and there is no indication of a disturbance. The late arrests, however, have created a marked depression in the Mormon community.

DEFIANT.

Elder Pratt was not so conservative. He did not want any whining Judge to say to him, as he did to Hawkins, "I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any Federal official. He was ready to go to jail for twenty years, but not for pity for him from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow or annihilate the present persecutors of the Mormon people.

NOT HEARD FROM.

Nothing further has been heard from Oreon Hyde, the apostle. It is thought he has gone to Arizona or Mexico.

FOUND MURDERED.

A man named Bennet was found murdered on the State road about eight miles from the city, this morning, at four o'clock with bullets in his body.

RETURNED.

Joseph H. Young, son of Brigham, has returned to the city, but he is not yet arrested.

BOSTON.

The Murder of Kate Leshan.

BOSTON, October 28.—The murder of Kate Leshan is still involved in a mystery. Chief of Police Savage requests any information calculated to throw light upon the tragedy. Wrapped around the furnace wrench with which the murder was done was a copy of a newspaper called the *Helena Clarion*, dated February 16, 1871, published at Helena, Arkansas. Any one sending such a paper to this vicinity should communicate with Chief of Police, as it might furnish a clue to the murderer.

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED.

A schooner from Sherburne, Nova Scotia, yesterday landed with several thousand dollars' worth of smuggled goods at Beverly, where they were seized by the revenue officers.

—Weston walked fifty miles and a half in nine hours, forty-nine minutes and forty-five seconds, at Macon, Ga., last week. He did the whole without once stopping.

KENTUCKY.

Railway Matters.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—This afternoon the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad made a verbal contract to buy out the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, the contract to be completed in writing on Monday. The terms agreed on are that the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Company issue one million new bonds, which the Chesapeake and Ohio Company will purchase, and also to take and buy private stock, as it shall be reported, within sixty days, at sixty cents on the dollar cash, or sixty-five on twelve months, the Cincinnati and Lexington guaranteeing that enough of such stock shall be forthcoming to give

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111¼

PRESIDENT GRANT has appointed Thursday, November 30th, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

THE "POINT" PARK, in connection with that on the opposite side of the river, grows daily in favor. The assured completion of the Tri-partite bridge, connecting the two spots, increases the conviction that Councils should examine the project.

WE LEARN that the Tri-partite Bridge Company have authorized several civil engineers to prepare and present plans for the proposed structure at the "Point." Work will be commenced early in the Spring, and the bridge will be completed within two years.

THE *Golden Age* says:

"Dr. Philip Schaff has been installed as Professor of Apologetics and Symbolics, if any body knows what these things are, in the Union Theological Seminary of this city."

Now, as there is no doubt about the installation of Dr. Schaff, it is to be presumed that everybody is not as ignorant as the *Golden Age*.

THE Cincinnati Councils are about to pass an ordinance compelling manufacturers to apply smoke consumers to their wide-mouthed smoke-stacks. Will our Councils appoint a committee to look after this important matter? If smoke consumers are practicable and necessary at Cincinnati, surely they are here. The time has arrived when this matter should be attended to.

ENGLAND has in a substantial manner demonstrated her friendliness to the United States in liberal contributions of her people toward the relief fund for Chicago. Nor has England been alone in the good work, for her neighbors, Ireland and Scotland have been equally generous in their love offerings to the distressed people of the burnt city of the west. The subscriptions from these countries amount to nearly $400,000.

IN the last number of his paper Mr. Theodore Tilton ridicules Presbyterians and Episcopalians, objects to the appointment of public fast days, and gives the general impression that he condemns now, as he has done from time to time, all other religious denominations. In fact, the only things in which that person has any faith are Victoria Woodhull and Internationalism, two birds of pretty much the same feather.

MESSRS. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. announce that they have purchased at a large price the advance sheets of "The Life of Charles Dickens," by John Foster, the distinguished author of "The Life of Goldsmith," "Landor," etc. The intimate relationship existing between the author and Dickens during the life of the latter, and his thorough acquaintance with the subject, make it altogether certain that the forthcoming book will prove of the greatest interest to the public. It will be issued in superb style, illustrated with portraits and fac-similes. It will no doubt meet with a large sale.

LOUISVILLE has only about 75,000 bushels of coal left in her yards, and fears utter destitution in about ten days time. The alarm in the city is becoming very great and the poor dread the increase in the price of fuel. New Albany has sixty thousand bushels to spare, and there are nearly half a million bushels, intended for Southern markets, lying below the falls, waiting for high water. This, with what little can be procured by rail, is what the city has to depend upon. Such crises as this are of no very uncommon occurrence in the Ohio river towns, and will doubtless remain so until they unite and render the Ohio navigable at all seasons.

MR. JOHN RUSKIN says that he does not visit America, because he could not exist, for even two months, in a country without any castles in it. We have several times expressed our opinion of Mr. Ruskin. We have said that we believed him to be a man with contorted views, the ability to write beautiful sounding English, and with a desire to make as much money as possible out of his talents; but we confess we never before supposed that he was a fool. Perhaps those people who are so anxious to bring this persistent enemy of our country across the ocean, might overcome this latest prejudice of his by suggesting that he could carry a set of chess men with him in his trunk.

THE NEW ROUTE to the Pacific Ocean, the Northern Pacific Railroad, is now completed 250 miles west of St. Paul, across the State of Minnesota. The bed is graded and prepared for the ties and rails as far as the Red River country and the track-layers are approaching that rich section at the rate of three miles a day. The trains are running regularly over the portions completed, and travel is on the increase. Contracts have been made for 200 miles more, viz., from Red River to the Missouri, in Central Dakota, and this section of the work will most likely be completed in time for the spring business. On the western end of the road, a section is being constructed, reaching from the Columbia river to Puget's Sound in Washington Territory, and tracklaying is now going on. This portion of the line will be completed in a few months from this time, and will open up one of the finest agricultural, herding and mineral districts to be found anywhere on the face of the earth. The rich valleys of Dakota are covered with perpetual verdure, while the world-famous Red River district, also the English settlements at Pembina and Winnepeg, three hundred miles further north, will find their natural outlet to the Mississippi river and the lakes, over this route. Few of our readers are aware that this grand enterprise is being vigorously pushed forward by Pennsylvanians, and almost wholly with their own capital. It gives us great pleasure to announce the progress they are making, and we hope before many months the public may be enabled to enjoy a ride through "the land of the Dakotas," to the slopes of the Pacific.

GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON.

There was a time when the name of Major Anderson was the synonym of all that was noble, and brave, and honorable, the emblem of patriotism to millions of people. It falls to the lot of but few men to be honored and beloved as was the commandant of Fort Sumter. For three months he was the pivot on which the American world turned; all eyes watched him; all ears listened for the faintest breath of treachery, for in those days there were as many traitors as there were true men in our army; but he stood firm; he kept his position long enough for a world to learn to admire him and a nation to worship him, and then the victim of fire, and shell, and famine, worn down by double work and heart-crushing anxiety, he marched out with flying colors, proudly conscious of having done his duty as but few other men would have done. During the four terrible years which followed that brave defense of Fort Sumter against its ten thousand *chivalrous* assailants, the name of Anderson faded but little from the memories of Americans, although the souls of so many other men were tried and found true and firm, although the almost extinct race of heroes was again revived and hundreds of names become the treasured property of the people. He was the first hero of that dreadful war and he was fitted to fill that high place. He has lived in retirement since the war was over, he has suffered much, physically, and now he is dead. He died far away from the land which he loved and which loved him, but he had made the whole world his country by winning its admiration and respect. Since Lincoln died, Stanton and Farragut are the only men who have been so sincerely and universally mourned, and he was one of the few who needed not to wait for his own death-bed to detect the heart of the people. There was a time when every child knew all the incidents in the life of Anderson, but now, although the memory of his one pre-eminent deed is as bright as ever, it may be well to tell somewhat of the great man's career.

He was born in Kentucky sixty-five years ago, graduated at West Point in 1825, in which year, on the first of July, he received his first commission, as brevet second lieutenant, of artillery in the army which he was so highly to honor. He was Inspector General of the Illinois Volunteers in the Black Hawk war, and later was instructor and inspector at West Point. General Winfield Scott had him as aide de camp in the Florida war, where he received a brevet captaincy for meritorious conduct. He went with Scott to Mexico, and passed through the whole campaign, winning his brevet majority at *Molino del Rey*, and taking part in the triumphal entry of the Mexican capital. At the time of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, Major Anderson was in command of the forts in Charleston harbor, and in December, 1860, he moved his headquarters from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. His conduct from that time, until with flying colors and broken heart he marched from among the smoking ruins of the battered fortress, is among the treasured memories of all. It fired the national heart, and the fifty guns with which he saluted his flag before leaving Sumter, echoed his praises in every Northern hillside and valley. The Government rewarded his courage and devotion by appointing him Brigadier-General at once, and placing him in command of the Department of Kentucky. But the strain had been too great, his health gave out, and he was forced to retire from active service. From that time his vitality ebbed slowly out; his physician hoped that the balmy airs of Savoy and Southern France might arrest the life which was passing away, but he only breathed them for a short time, and then died at Nice on the 26th of October.

COMPENSATION.

The Chicago fire has created an extraordinary demand for all kinds and classes of goods, both of home manufacture and imported fabrics. In the hardware line, we are told, that scarcely anything can be purchased from the jobbing houses in the east, as Chicago merchants have already been there, purchased everything they could lay their hands on, and left orders which will require months to fill. The same is true in the woolen and cotton goods trade, and in fact every class of goods is more or less effected by the withdrawal of the large Chicago stocks from the market. It is difficult to appreciate the vast influence such a calamity as the recent one, which we all deplore, exercises on every industry, and enterprise throughout the entire land. The sudden sinking, we might call it, of the business portions of a vast commercial mart, with its tremendous stocks of all kinds of merchandise, including books, medicines and grain, iron, steel and hardware, clothing and groceries, glass, lumber and plumber's goods, dentist's tools, and everything from a needle to a grindstone, and from a nutmeg to a plough, can hardly enter into the conception of man, and its effects upon other portions of the country is as truly inconceivable. Thus, by such dire calamities, whilst some lose all they possess of this world's goods, and are suddenly reduced from positions of wealth and influence to poverty, and are compelled possibly to resort to the public soup houses for their daily food, yet we very much doubt, whether the general effect upon the country, and the world at large, is not salutary and beneficial in the end. To be sure, a large amount of capital, as in this instance, perhaps one hundred million dollars, is withdrawn from the people, and forever extinguished, yet if the losers had exercised proper precaution, and insured their property in *sound* institutions, the distribution of this loss of wealth would be so general that its effects would be trifling, in fact not felt at all by the great world's money market. While this would be so, the industries and trade of the entire country, and to some extent the world would suddenly be taxed to their utmost capacity, to replace the goods wares and merchandise swept away and destroyed forever. Thus a compensation is made for the loss, and whilst stockholders are compelled to grin and sweat at the sight of the vanishing surplus funds, hid away in the shape of government sixes, with an occasional mortgage bearing ten per cent., the activity of trade and the extraordinary rush of orders for goods, causing a swift advance in prices, compel them soon to forget the absence of the aforesaid bonds and mortgages from the vaults of their pet insurance companies, as they rub their hands together, and congratulate each other on the great improvement of trade, wondering at the same time what has caused it. This is the compensation for such calamities, this is the practical good, which is wafted by the ill-wind.

But what of the city which has borne the brunt of the disaster? where is its compensation, or even its consolation for its great loss and consequent suffering? We have said that those who exhibited usual caution, and exercised good judgment, were insured against loss in companies which have proved themselves *sound*. Those who were so unfortunate as to have overlooked or neglected this wise precaution, are, of course, to be pitied, as their cases are truly sad. The city itself will be benefited by the fire, as better buildings will doubtless take the places of the burned ones, in many cases, whilst greater safety and regularity will be attained. Already, in Chicago, they are talking of replacing the old court house with one of greater size and magnificence, covering the entire square, while we are assured that no make-shift houses will be erected. Solid and substantial edifices will, within a few years, cover the present desolate district, and Chicago will have resumed her proud position.

THE KUKLUX.

Over Fifty of the Marauders in Jail at South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Information has been received here that eighteen citizens of York county, South Carolina, were arrested this week, charged with being members of the Kuklux organization. Forty are already in Yorkville jail on the same charge.

WILKINSON COUNTY, Ga., October 20.—The operations of the Kuklux in this county for the past few weeks have been of the most sickening description, the record being as follows: Two colored men have been taken out of their homes and hanged, their bodies remaining undiscovered until half eaten by buzzards. The sheriff of the county has been murdered in the following manner: He was taken into the woods, where his head was literally riddled with bullets, and then smashed in. Weights were then tied to his body and thrown in the creek.

Another dastardly outrage was perpetrated on a colored woman and man. The former was taken to the same locality as had been the sheriff, and there gagged, cut open from her throat down, and deposited in the creek. The colored man who had been arrested was taken out of jail and blindfolded. After marching about two miles with their victim they mutilated his body in a horrible manner, and left him to die. Another colored man was fired upon by the assassins and wounded in two places. The ordinary of the county, a man about sixty years of age, was notified to leave or take the consequences. An old citizen also sixty years of age, has been murdered, and five colored and one white man nearly whipped to death. This is the exhibit of one county alone for only a few weeks.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The people will not forget that the perpetrators of these and similar outrages on innocent men and women, are all voters of the DEMOCRATIC ticket, and are the very men who assist their Northern allies to cry out against the "usurpations of power by the RADICALS." Is it any wonder, then, that the peaceful, law-abiding, order-loving voters of the land refuse to trust the party, which claims such villains as members, with power? Can any honest man read the above recital of crime without a twinge of the nerves, and a prayer that the vile miscreants who are defying the laws of God and man may all be arrested and punished? In the above extract we have the arrest of some of them recorded, and the crimes they are charged with. Democrats, ignoring these crimes, cry out that such "arrests are outrageous violations of the Constitution;" they utter no words in condemnation of the crimes.

A TRIP TO COLORADO.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh GAZETTE.]
COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 21, 1871.

As the weather was very fine, and I had sufficient leisure, I concluded to pay a visit to my son Edward, who resides here, and make some observations upon this grand and unique region.

Colorado Springs—three or four in number, and of wonderful medicinal virtue, of which I shall speak more particularly at another time, issue, I may say, at the base of Pike's Peak, and give their name to the new city at which I am now staying. The plain on which the city is laid out has a breadth of eight or ten miles, and I think contains more of the elements of grandeur and beauty than any other spot I ever saw. Pike's Peak, 14'000 feet above tide, and about 8,000 feet above this plain, is in full view, and nearer still Cheyenne Mountain, very lofty and beautifully symmetrical, lifts its enormous mass apparently within ten minutes walk from the centre of the city, although really it is four miles away. This city was laid out last summer by a company of enterprising and intelligent gentlemen, under liberal and yet severely restrictive regulations. Drinking houses of every kind are prohibited, as are billiard saloons and gambling establishments of every kind; and every effort is put forth to preserve this grandest of sanitariums from such nuisances, and from the presence of those curses of so many of our places of resort, gamblers and dealers in intoxicating drinks. Already a very pleasant and refined community has gathered here, while building and other improvements are going on rapidly. So much at present about this place.

Of my trip from Kansas, over the plains, to Denver, I need only say that it was very pleasant. The Kansas Pacific is among the finest roads in the country to travel upon; and I am glad to say that its business and revenues are steadily and rapidly increasing. The carrying of cattle from middle and western Kansas has grown to enormous proportions. To travel on that road, in a Pullman palace car, and note from the windows the beautiful lands of the eastern part of the State, and the magnificent plains of the western, and note the improvements going on, to see the immense herds of cattle, grazing on the rich pastures east of the plains, and now on the plains themselves, and the herds of buffalos and antelopes, is to me wonderfully fascinating. I never tire of it. On Wednesday, as we came up, we saw an unusual number of antelopes. They are beautiful animals—a kind of a cross between the deer and the goat. Two herds, of some forty or fifty each, were startled by the train; but instead of running square off, as most timid animals do, they started in single file in a line directly parallel with the road, and for about ten minutes we had a very pretty race between the antelopes and the locomotive, but fleet as they were, and exerting themselves to the utmost, they were finally beaten by their iron competitor. I have traveled over this road frequently and have never failed to find pleasant company. The conductors, without exception are courteous, obliging and gentlemanly men.

I found Denver as lively as ever, and improving very rapidly, especially in the erection of large and costly business blocks. I no longer feel like a stranger in that city.

Yesterday I came down from Denver to this place, a distance of seventy-three miles, on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, in company with Col. Greenwood, chief engineer. We found the rails laid within a mile and a half of this place. This evening they will run the trains in, for that mile and a half will be laid to-day. This is the first three feet gauge road I ever saw or traveled on, and I have no hesitation in saying that I like it very much. The cars seemed to run just as steadily as on a four feet eight and a half. We ran up to the "Summit" (52 miles), drawn by an engine. There the engine was detached, and Col. Greenwood and I mounted a "pilot car"—a strong little platform car, about twelve or fourteen feet long, and ran down the other twenty-two miles, with no impulse but gravity. Sometimes the colonel let it run twenty-five miles an hour, and yet I did not feel that there was any danger, and the motion was smooth and pleasant. The rails on this road weigh thirty pounds to the yard, and the rolling stock is in about the same proportions. The passenger cars are very pretty—divided into two compartments, in one of which there are double seats on the right and single on the left. In the other, in order to maintain a right balance, this order is reversed. In talking about broad and narrow gauges, Col. Greenwood put the whole argument into a nutshell by saying: "If I can carry all my passengers in a two-horse coach, it would be bad economy to run a six." But a road of this kind can do a very large amount of carrying; and as it can be built for just about half the cost of an ordinary road, the narrow gauge has much to be said in its favor.

The scenery between Denver and this place is by far the most magnificent through which I ever traveled. Leaving Denver we ran up the east bank of the South Platte, more or less near for seventeen miles, with the bold and ever varying front of the mountains in full view on our right, and on our left the bluff of an ancient plateau through which tremendous floods had washed a broad passage, leaving pyramid, castle and table rocks of enormous size and the most fantastic forms. One of these detached masses is called Table Rock. It is a huge cone crowned with a square rock, perhaps a quarter of a mile long, with level top perpendicular sides, showing a sheer face not less than 200 feet thick, and the whole towering 800 feet above the road. There are numerous similar rocks of every imaginable form, square, pyramidal, columnar, some dark conglomerate, others almost white; some strongly resembling massive stone buildings, others gigantic ruins. Interblended with all are vast masses of sand and gravel, showing the natural forces of seas more boisterous than any now existing, and of tremendous torrents which swept these mountains, disintegrated their porphyretic granite, their sand rocks and quartz, and carried them over hundreds of miles, leaving their harder and shot-like particles nearer to the huge upheavals from which they were torn.

Now this strange valley is a scene of rural beauty, rich irrigated farms, on which thousands of cattle feed and people enjoy quiet habitation. The present, when all is so peaceful and prosperous, and the long, long past, when the gigantic forces of nature warred so tremendously, are both before the eyes at once, and cause strange and not unpleasant reflections. The beautiful, the grand and the mysterious are all there in their intensest forms, and yet so unique, so unlike anything east of the Mississippi, that whoever wishes to, know what this country is like must come and see it.

Next I intend to visit the garden of the gods, which is near this, and other remarkable scenes. I shall describe them as well as I can. J. C.

ON THE WING.

To Greencastle—Its Appearance—Its University—A Monument—Homeward—Pittsburgh, &c.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ON THE CARS, October 21, 1871.

From Indianapolis to Greencastle, Indiana, distance forty miles; ride made in one hour and twenty minutes over the Terre Haute Railroad. This road is nearly perfectly straight and is remarkably smooth. It is a pleasure to ride over it.

Greencastle is a clever county seat having a population of some four thousand. It is not beautiful for situation; neither does it display much architectural taste. The buildings are, for the most part, very ordinary.

The town, however, is somewhat famous. This arises solely from the fact that it is the seat of one of our best western colleges—the Indiana Asbury University. This institution has an enviable history. It has done a noble work in the cause of education. Among its alumni are found many of the leading men of the West. It now has a faculty of able men, having under their tuition three hundred students. One-sixth of these are young ladies.

The college is fairly endowed and tolerably well equipped for efficient work. A new building is in process of erection; it will be fine. This college deserves well at the hands of the people of the Hoosier State.

In the college campus stands a plain and neat marble shaft surrounded by an iron fence. On one side of this shaft is inscribed the name of Bishop Roberts, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, and on another side the name of his wife. This monument was erected by the preachers of Indiana. It perpetuates the memory of a good man—a man who labored and suffered in the cause of his Master. He was a pastor of the olden time. Peace be to his slumbering ashes.

Eastward from Greencastle. Homeward bound over the Pan-Handle. Indianapolis, Richmond, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, Steubenville, Pittsburgh. Smoky, dirty, active, driving, thundering Pittsburgh. One is glad to escape its din for a little season, but longs to return again to enjoy the excitement of its activity. The coiling smoke by day, and the streaming fires by night proclaim Pittsburgh the Birmingham of America. It is a city of which any nation might be proud. It forged thunderbolts by which treason was shattered; when Chicago was laid in ashes it hastened with full hands to the relief of the sufferers. Glorious Pittsburgh. AMICUS.

IN an article on "Confederate prices" the Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* says: "For the benefit of future generations we publish the following specimen of prices paid during the late war. It is a little bill of articles published by a merchant of Brandon from a wholesale house in New Orleans, on the 27th of September, 1864: Four pounds of indigo at $60 per pound, $240; 20 pounds toilet soap at $20 per pound, $400; 10 pounds camphor at $20 per pound, $200; 26 pounds soda at $4 per pound, $104; 1 dozen castor oil, pints, $120; 10 gallons spirits turpentine at $10 —can $20—$120.

CERTIFICATE OF A CURE OF DEAFNESS.

NOISE LIKE A TEA KETTLE.

I took my son David Gilchrist, eight years old, to Dr. Keyser on the twenty-eighth of July, 1871, for a deafness and discharge from both ears, and a continual noise like the sound of a tea kettle, which had been coming on for over a year. He at that time could not hear a watch tick unless held close to the ears. The disease had been gradually growing worse, so that I had been made to believe him almost incurable, in fact most of the neighbors told me he would never get well. I had heard and read of Dr. Keyser's treatment in the daily newspapers, so I went to see the doctor, who told me he could cure him. He gave my son inward medicine and also applications to the ear, which I am happy to say has entirely cured him: and now, October 14th, he can hear the watch at two feet distance, and can hear the most ordinary conversation. His health otherwise has greatly improved, and I only feel too grateful for the remarkable cure of my son and take pleasure in making the case public.

THOMAS GILCHRIST,
Turtle Creek, formerly Irwin's Station.

Dr. Keyser's office for chronic diseases of the ear, eye and lungs 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. ununtil 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday night until 9 o'clock.

ROSE LIP SALVE,
NICE AND FRESH.
Also, a new and beautiful stock of
Glycerine and Glycerine Cream,
AND
COLD CREAM,
for the cure and prevention of Chapped Hands &c. This is an excellent preparation, and warranted to cure Chapped Hands in all cases. Prepared by
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

SINKING FAST.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain, or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see feeble invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves; tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions, and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as re-enforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
1871.....1871.
FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', Misses and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
McCORD & CO.
oct6:b73

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Stock,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Dress Goods Department.
PLAIDS.
Scotch Tartans, Poplin Plaids, Serge Plaids. Soft All-Wool Plaids, 6-4 Cloaking Plaids. Opera Plaids, elegant styles at low prices.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
Satine Cloths, all colors. Black and Colored Alpacas. Black and Colored Poplins. Fancy Striped Popins.
DRESS SILKS.
Plaid, Striped and Plain Japanese Silks. Plain and Shaded Japanese Robes. Gros Grain and Glace Black Silks. Plain Glace Silks, all colors.
CASSIMERES
For Men and Boys' Wear.
Heavy Cloaking Cloths, Waterproof Cloths. Plain Opera Flannels, all colors. Plaid Opera Flannels, Rob Roy and Heavy Plaid Shirting Flannels. Plain White, Scarlet, Yellow and Gray Flannels. Twilled Scarlet, Blue and Gray Flannels.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Since all U.S. Bonds

Have for some time past commanded such a premium, and the Government is no longer a borrower, Capitalists and Investors have urged us to carefully examine for recommendation any and all

Investment Securities

of merit. After careful examination we unhesitatingly recommend the following investments:

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO. 7 *per cent. Bonds, free of all taxes, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold R. R. Bonds, at* 90 *and accrued interest; also secured by Land Grant of* 1,160,000 *Acres of Timber Lands.*

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINN. R. R. First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold Bonds at* 90 *and accrued interest, free of all taxes. The subscription is nearly all taken.*

OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN R. R. 7-30 *Gold Bonds, with large Land Grants, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold Bonds at* 90 *and accrued interest, free of taxes.*

And some other miscellaneous Securities, the special agency of which we have accepted. Whether you wish to buy or sell any kind of Investment Securities, consult or write to

S. McClean & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LOCK BOX 1373.)

Financial Agents for the sale of the Government Loans and various approved Railroad Bonds, Drawers of United States and European Exchange Drafts. Money advances made upon approved collaterals, &c. Check and Deposit Accounts kept with Individuals, Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
oct26:d27

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF
5-20 Bonds of 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30699, inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 43572, inclusive, of $100 each.
1 to 49011, inclusive, of $500 each.
1 to 74164, inclusive, of $1000 each.

And Registered Bonds of the same Act—

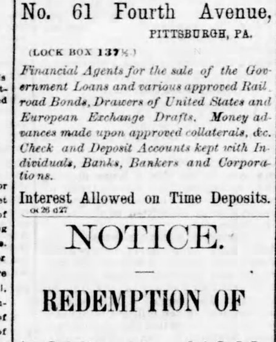
1 to 595, inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 4103, inclusive, of $100 each.
1 to 1899, inclusive, of $500 each.
1 to 8906, inclusive, of $1000 each.
1 to 2865, inclusive, of $5000 each.
1 to 2906, inclusive, of $10000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office.

J. F. HARTLEY,
ACTING SECRETARY.
sep1:x25-Mtw5sow



DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY.
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
MWF Philadelphia.

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALER IN
Iron and Wood Working Machinery
AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Has constantly on hand a complete stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINES, GOVERNORS, BELTING, PACKING, &c.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.
jy14-w5jMWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
WILL OPEN
Twenty Cases of All the Best Makes of
PRINTS,
FOR 10 CENTS.
All Good Styles
A LARGE LOT OF
Fast Col'd Prints
AT 6 1-4 CENTS.
A Very Large Lot of
BLACK SILKS,
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.

CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se26:a70

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se12:z36

NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
se26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Shawls! Shawls!
SCARFS!
A Choice Stock of the Latest Styles in Long and Square Plaid Shawls, Long and Square Striped Shawls, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls, Rich Roman Striped Estella Scarfs.
Black Cloth Sacques,
RICHLY TRIMMED.
FURS! FURS!
VELVETEENS,
Mantilla Velvets.
MILLINERY GOODS.
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes,
Trimming Silks and Satins,
Corded Satins, all colors.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &C.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

GRATES.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELLY'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se23:a61 PITTSBURGH.

Jno. A. Renshaw & Co.

Would respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their extensive stock of

CANNED GOODS,

Put up expressly for family use from this year's selected fruit, consisting of

1000 DOZEN CANS

White and Yellow Peaches,
Bartlette and Duchesse Pears,
Green Gage Plums,
Extra Fine Apples,
Cherries and Strawberries,
Cookes' Favorite Tomatoes,
Winslow's and Blue Ridge Corn,
Giant Asparagus,
Extra Early Peas, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail at reduced prices by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & Co.,
oc21-b26 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:n52

The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.
se30:b46

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common, Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:y13

FISH! FISH! FISH!
No. 1 MACKEREL,
No. 2 MACKEREL,
No. 3 MACKEREL, large new,
SHAD, POTOMAC HERRING,
LAKE WHITE FISH,
LAKE HERRING,
DUTCH HERRING,
Fresh arrivals in all the various sized packages.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood Street.
au17

S. BOYD. W. P. MURRAY.
BOYD & MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
CURTAIN CORNICES, FRENCH PLATE GLASS for Store Fronts, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c. FRENCH GLASS for Dwelling Houses.
No. 58 FIFTH AVENUE,
ps5-ap78M PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Entire Line
OF
NEW, CHOICE,
AND
Seasonable Goods,
NOW OPEN,
AND
Additions to Each Department Daily.
We would solicit an examination of our stock, which, for extent, variety and low prices, cannot be surpassed.
Dress and Sacque Trimmings.
Guipure and Chantilly Laces,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Corded Satins,
Dress and Trimming Silks,
Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, a full line in all new fall shades.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, Loops, Tassels Ornaments, &c
RIBBONS.
All new shades in Bow and Trimming Ribbons. Black and Colored Sash Ribbons.
Embroideries Department.
Hamburg and Paris Made Embroideries, an

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au8:oll

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
bearing 7 per cent. interest. FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
oct:D68

CONVERSION
U. S. Five-Twenty
BONDS.
Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have the speedy and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, as now they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.
We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE RAILROAD SECURITIES, which we offer for sale, saying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.
sel8:n26

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞ Collections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,
BANKERS.
Offer for sale the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,
BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of All Taxation.
Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued interest.
Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates. ce10

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 28, 1871.

The stringency in money was noticeably prominent to-day, after a week of close work among borrowers. We failed to learn of any general increase in the number of protests, and believe that paper falling due was taken, generally, either by payment in full or with the percentage of reduction the banks are trying to secure.

It is a season of the year when a liberal policy towards the manufacturing and mercantile interests should be pursued, and we trust that the banks and larger discount houses, while acting with their accustomed prudence, will remember that needless contraction and financial trouble are closely linked with the narrow policy of looking out only for one's own interest. Until the money locked up in coal and the large stock of iron necessary for the winter's work in the rolling mills is released, forbearance and friendliness must be the rule.

The general tenor of business was, otherwise, quite satisfactory. Gold was steady at about 112. Government bonds were more active, and advanced a fraction. The long bonds were in demand to supply foreign orders.

The stock market was without features of especial interest, but rather steadier in tone than during the first of the week. The New York Bank Statement is favorable to continued ease in money.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1871	114¾	114¾
5-20—1862	114¾	114¾
" 1864	114	114¾
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108¾	109¾
Currency 6s	119½	119½
Gold	111¾	112
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	88½	88
Do Scrip	83¾	83¾
Erie	28¾	28¾
Reading	100½	101¾
Lake Shore	97	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	134¾	135
Rock Island	99¾	99¾
Chicago & N W	59¾	59¾
Do. Preferred	87	87½
St. Paul, Common	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	75¾	75¾
Wabash	36¾	36¾
Do. Preferred	79	79
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	31¼
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
West. Union Telegraph	60½	60½
Adams Express	83	83½
U. S. Express	54¾	55¾
Wells, Fargo	50¾	50

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	114¾	U. P. R. R.	85
U. S. 5-20s '65	114¾	U. P. L. G.	101¾
U. S. 10-40s	109½	Cy. Pacifics	110½

NEW YORK, October 28, 1871.

Gold opened at 111¾@112, sold up to 112¾, and closed at 111¾. Loans were mostly flat. Clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank, $34,489,000. Exports gold to-day $4,855; for the week $413,681. Governments were steady all the day, with limited transactions. The stock market was firm until the publication of the bank statement, when it became steady. Rock Island and Wabash were moderately active.

The bank statement for the week shows the following changes:

Loans, decrease	$2,121,500
Specie, increase	600,700
Legal tenders, decrease	344,100
Deposits, decrease	448,900
Circulation, increase	190,100

Money has been easier at 6 to 7 per cent. State bonds dull and heavy; Tennessee issues moderately active.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

Government securities.—Coupons of 1881, 115; do 5-20s of '62, 114¾; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 114¾; new do of '65, 113¾; do new of '67, 113¾; coupons of '68, 113¾; 10-40s 109, 108¾; currency 6s, 120¾.

STATE BONDS—Tennessee, 66; do new, 66; South Carolina, July, 40; do April, 37½; do Missouri 6s, 83¾. Money 6@7.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 60¾; Adams Express, 55¾; Wells-Fargo do, 50; American Merchants Union do, 54; United States do, 55¾; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 88¾; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 101¾; Michigan Central, 116; Southern, 97¾; Union Pacific, 23¾; Illinois Central none; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 134; Northwestern, 59¾; do pref'd, 87¾; Rock Island, 99¾; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, 75¾; Toledo and Wabash, 36¾; Fort Wayne 96; Chicago and Alton 112¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 31.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 28, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLES—Common in poor condition are very abundant and very dull—they have to be sold being unfit to hold, and dealers generally are doing as best they can under the circumstances; quotations may be given at $1.50@2 for this grade; $2.25@2.75, for fair to good; Prime winter fruit, in good condition, is held pretty firmly at quotations, $3@3.25.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime to choice, 70@75 per gallon; little or no demand for common.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely again and the market is dull with a drooping tendency; prime to choice roll cannot fairly be quoted above 18@20. The stock of common butter is again accumulating.

BROOM—Corn is quoted at from 9@12 cts per lb, according to quality.

BEANS—Prime navy scarce; quoted in small lots at $2.75@3 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@35c.

CIDER—Is coming in pretty freely, and we can report regular sales at $5@8 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—There is continued good jobbing trade but no change in prices, 22½@23 cts for car load lots—usual advance in a small way.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a continued wide range in prices, $12@18 per bbl, the outside figure for Sackett's.

CHEESE—Is still reported steady at previous quotations; 15¾@16 for prime New York Goshen; 15@15½ for Ohio Goshen; 14@14½ for Ohio Factory and 13@13½ for Dairy.

DRIED FRUIT—Prime halve Peaches, 10@11 cts; mixed, 8@9½; quarters 7@7½. Apples prime halves, 7@7½; fair, 5@6¾.

EGGS—The receipts, although not large, seem to be sufficient to keep up the supply, and there is no change whatever in prices; 28 is still regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers quoted at 72@73 cts for round lots—usual advance in a small way.

FLOUR—The flour market has been very quiet for a week or more; while the general feeling is weaker—there is no change whatever to make any quotations. The millers do not large seem to be sufficiently so to keep up supply and the demand is mainly for small lots and spring extras, $7@7.25; choice Minnesota bakers flour, $7.75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50.

FISH—Pittsburgh millers are still "bearing" down the Wheat market to the best of their ability, but, judging from Friday's dispatches, they have not progressed so far as they can go, for the present at least; we continue to quote at $1.37@1.40 for red and $1.43@1.45 for white—the latter for choice to extra round lot of strictly No. 1 would bring a cent or two more than our quotations. There was a sale of 1,800 bushels, on Thursday, at $1.42 for red and $1.47 for white, and it is not improbable that the same figures could still be realized for a round lot. Corn, as per our last report, are easier, and we now quote at 45@45½ for mixed and 46½@47 for prime white—sales of white at 47. Corn is in better supply, and the market, in consequence, is easier; 70@ 2 for shelled, by the car load. We can report several sales of new crop; it may be fairly quoted at 55@60. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 88@90. Barley is still quoted 90@95c for fair to choice.

GROCERIES—Late advices from New York report that buyers are operating with increased caution, under the influence of dispatches from Rio Janeiro, reporting increased purchases for the United States; importers, however, are just as firm as ever, and prices are as yet, disposed to make the slightest concession. Sugars continue dull and weak, and, while there is no quotable decline, it is probable that importers would make concessions in order to effect sales, as they are reported as being quite anxious to realize. Molasses very dull, and, as in the case of Sugars, there is a strong pressure manifested all over the country to close out stocks. Centrifugals are lower. Syrups, steady but unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A. B. H. 13¾; C. H. 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; Fortress Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13. Muscovado, 10¾@11. Porto Rico, 11¾@12. Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy to choice, 23@24. Good, 22. Fair, 22@22¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 27 @30. Lower grades, 25.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 75. White Honey, 75. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 60@65. Other grades.

MOLASSES—New Orleans Molasses, 60@68.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¼.

SPICES—Pepper, 23. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 80. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.20.

SALERATUS—Green Diamond, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

SODA—Kelly Island, 6½@7.

HEMP—Stock in this market very small. Rough quoted at $165; single dressed, $235@ 240; double dressed, $310.

HONEY—Sales reported at from 25@35 cts per lb, as to quality and condition.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales of fair to prime baled, on wharf, at $25@25.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted by our manufacturers at 75@75 cts, to the trade, and at 78@80 cts in small lots. Standard Chicago and Cincinnati remain nominal.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25. Eastern, $1.75.

LUMBER—Is reported in a jobbing way, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $24@28 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Mill Stock.

NUTS—Chestnuts scarce and firm, but unchanged, $3.00@4 00 per bushel. Black and White Walnuts, $1.00@1.25 per bushel. Shellbarks, $2.00@2.50.

ONIONS—Demand fair, prices unchanged; sales of common at $2.00@2.75 per bbl; prime silver skins, $3.00@3.25.

POULTRY—Live chickens in fair demand, and 6c an ordinary sale; dressed, in coop, at 7@8 cts per pair, according to size.

POTATOES—Sale 1 car Peach Blows at 55 cts; small sales, 60@65 cts per bushel. Some Minnesota bakers flour, $7.75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50.

RED AS

HOME NEWS.

Inquests Concluded.—The following verdicts were rendered by the Coroner's jurors on Saturday: In the case of Andrew Breen, burned to death on the Panhandle Railroad, accidental burning. In the case of Joseph Stoltz who hung himself in the Lawrenceville lock-up, death by suicide. Michael McDonald, killed on the Panhandle, accidental death.

Church Dedication.—A new German Lutheran Church at Beaver Falls was dedicated yesterday, with the usual impressive and interesting ceremonies. Rev. Nertzherzer, of the German Lutheran Church of East Birmingham, officiated on the occasion. Nearly two hundred members of that gentleman's congregation were present to witness the exercises.

Disturbing a Sunday School.—Some children who did not behave well in the Session School on Troy Hill, were recently dismissed from it, and their older brothers, taking umbrage at this action of the teachers, assembled yesterday at the school house and attacked the teachers with clubs and stones. The result was several informations at the Mayor's office, and there will likely be some arrests to-day.

Charge of Larceny.—Hugh Mason, who resides on Third street, brought two young men to the watch-house, named Arthur Goodwin and Wm. Price, last evening. Mason states that on Saturday evening several small articles were stolen from his house, so he concluded to watch last night. He alleges that about eight o'clock he caught Goodwin in a vault hole on his premises and Price about depositing. Goodwin is a brother-in-law of Mason.

Laying Corner Stone.—Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Masters of Allegheny laid the corner stone of their new hall, on the corner of South Canal and Cherry streets. They first formed in Odd Fellow's Hall, and then marched in procession to the site of their future hall, preceded by the Great Western Band. The ceremonies were very interesting, consisting of a few addresses by the Great Western Band, two odes by the combined singing societies of Allegheny, and a prayer by Rev. Charles Wettershausen, after which the box, containing the usual articles, was placed in its position in the corner stone, and the immense concourse of people present dispersed.

Assault With a Shovel.

On Saturday Martin Fanigan appeared at the office of Alderman McMasters and charged Theodore Mitchell with felonious assault and battery. From the statement of Fanigan it would seem that the accused assaulted him without any just provocation in an outrageous manner. The parties are wagoners at Smith's pipe works in the Twelfth ward, and on Saturday Fanigan, in attempting to cross the track of Mitchell, the latter raised a shovel and made a powerful strike at Fanigan with it, the sharp edge striking the latter on the muscle of the arm and body, cutting through coat, vest and shirt, and inflicting a severe and quite extensive wound, severing one of the arteries of the arm. A warrant was served on the accused, and he entered bail in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear at a hearing one week from to-day.

Insurance.

The late fire in Chicago has awakened up the subject of insurance to such a degree that the first questions one business man asks another these days are: Are you insured, and in what company. For those who wish to insure in a safe and reliable company, we would call their attention to the card of R. Edwards & Son, in this morning's paper. It will be seen that the time-honored and well established American Insurance Company of Philadelphia, have concluded to open a branch office here, and Messrs. Edwards are appointed their agents. It is not necessary for us to say anything in behalf of this company as it speaks for itself. We are glad to note the fact, when such companies open up here, as Pittsburgh has the reputation of being solid, and it is just such Insurance Companies help to foster this opinion. Those wanting insurance in a safe company should call on its agents at once and be insured.

New Mission Sabbath School.

We are glad to announce the inauguration of a new Christian enterprise in the Eleventh ward of our city, which commences at 3 o'clock and a-half o'clock the Eleventh ward Mission Sabbath School held its opening session, with very flattering prospects. The attendance of teachers and children was quite large. After the singing of several pieces by the children and an opening prayer by Richard Boyd, Esq., the school was organized and classified. The entire exercises were very interesting, and the movement, although only in its inception, gave evidence of a successful future.

No more healthful sign of the earnestness and devotion of our citizens can be given than the engaging in work of this kind. The children are the hope of our nation and the world. Train them up and virtue and education shall soon be lessened; our gaols and penitentiaries shall soon be closed.

Dastardly Outrage.

A horrible outrage was on last Tuesday night, committed by a monster in the human form on the person of a child of five years. The name of the miscreant upon whom no punishment too severe could be inflicted, is Henry Smith, and he resides in South Pittsburgh. The innocent and helpless victim of the nameless outrage is Sadie Johnston, the daughter of Samuel Johnston residing in the same vicinity. Smith was arrested on Saturday last by Constables Stemmler and Havis, on a warrant issued by Alderman Hyndman, and hearing of the case was had on Saturday, and the parties bound over to court for publication. The deed, however was committed at the residence of Smith's parents, where the child was taking supper, and from the evidence given at the hearing, that of Dr. Roberts particularly, is so convincing as to leave no doubt in the minds of the people. The magistrate upon hearing the testimony concluded to require $1,500 bail of Smith, in default of which he was committed for trial.

Safe Investments.

To invest money, and invest it safely, requires a great deal of hard study. It occupies but a few minutes for a man to invest fifty years of hard earnings, but alas how often does it require years to get it back. The first question asked with us all these days is, how much per centage will the investment pay? The first question one business man asks another these days are: Are you insured, and in what company. For those who wish to insure in a safe and reliable company, we would call their attention to the card of R. Edwards & Son, in this morning's paper. It will be seen that the time-honored and well established American Insurance Company of Philadelphia, have concluded to open a branch office here, and Messrs. Edwards are appointed their agents. It is not necessary for us to say anything in behalf of this company as it speaks for itself. We are glad to note the fact, when such companies open up here, as Pittsburgh has the reputation of being solid, and it is just such Insurance Companies help to foster this opinion. Those wanting insurance in a safe company should call on its agents at once and be insured.

THAT RESURRECTION.

The Truth Was Told—An Unauthenticated Rumor.

Last week we published the particulars connected with a narrow escape from being buried alive made by a small-pox patient on the South Side. The *Leader*, in a joyful manner, affected to "spoil the sensation," and to this own words, and proclaimed that its reporter had held an interview with the subject of our item, at the Mercy Hospital, who is said to have denied that he ever slept in a coffin. Now, we do not doubt but the *Leader* man did see some small-pox patient and make him believe that he was the very chap referred to by the GAZETTE as having so narrowly escaped the grave, and, of course, he denied the statement. But we maintain that the *Leader* shook up the wrong passenger. Our man never was in the Mercy Hospital, but has been kept in his own boarding house on the South Side, where he now lies in a precarious condition, and where there are several more persons down with the loathsome disease. If the *Leader* man does not yet believe we told the truth, we will most willingly accompany him to the house and stay outside while he interviews the gentleman and gets all the information he wants—and the small-pox too, if he is inclined to take it. Will he go with us thither?

We have heard another story which we don't believe, however, but publish it to illustrate how sensational journals, like the *Leader*, might be imposed upon if they accept as truth all that winged rumor carries. This late story runs that an aged German woman named Birmingham, in all appearances died a fortnight ago from the prevailing disease, was coffined and made ready for the burial. The funeral proceeded along Carson street, when a wheel of the hearse on turning a corner quite rapidly, struck a rock on the sidewalk and jostled the coffin and its corpse out into the thoroughfare. The lid fell off, and lo and behold! the old lady was found sitting bolt upright! Before those in the carriages could be made acquainted with the flight of the escaped corpse, two legs of mutton, the property of Mr. Cincinnati Express, which was just coming in sight. The cars of the Baltimore train, however, had not run on the siding but the engine unfortunately jumped the track just at the switch. The conductor upon discovering this, at once attempted to signal the approaching train, but too late, as its speed could not be checked until it had collided with the train. The engineer escaped, beyond a few slight scratches, no person on the Baltimore train was hurt. On the Cincinnati express, however, the fireman and the brakeman, who had just recovered from the effects of a former accident on the road, was severely injured, the latter being crushed in the breast. It is feared he will be confined to his room for some time. The Superintendent of the Baltimore Railway Company could not learn was also painfully injured, receiving a very severe cut above the eye. A negro on the train received a very deep gash in his forehead and was considerably bruised. Others on the train were slightly injured. The baggage cars were badly smashed up, and the engines of both trains were sadly wrecked. The engine on the Cincinnati Express was a new one, being its first trip over the road.

It it be true, as is alleged, that the train going south was running on the track of the other train, and that the fact was known to the conductor, then he cannot be too severely censured for the loss of human life and the lives of the passengers, and he is deserving not only of the loss of his position, but to be made answer before the law for so reprehensible action. We learn that an occurrence of trivial nature alone prevented the Cincinnati Express from leaving Cumberland on time and thus meeting the Baltimore train when both were running at full speed. One can imagine the terrible results that would have followed.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

This was sentence day in court, and the unfortunates who had engaged the attention of the court during the week were brought in to hear their fate.

The first one called forward was Wm. Alexander, the Allegheny wife murderer. He had been convicted of murder in the second degree. Before sentence was passed the prisoner, in a few remarks, said he was sorry for the murder great emotion, expressed deep contrition for the act, and solemnly asserted that when his attack on his wife was made he had no intention of killing her. He was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of twelve years in the penitentiary—which is the full extent of the law.

"Johnny Robinson" was next on the list. He had been convicted of "unlawfully enticing" Miss Harrison, who resided with him for some breach of the peace. The Court room is not a new place to "Johnny," as he has succeeded in making himself a terror in the community and several times has appeared before His Honor.

Before sentence was passed his counsel, Marshal Swarzwelder Esq., made a strong appeal for judicial clemency in the case and urged the fact that the prisoner had not under the influence of liquor was a quiet and peaceable man.

Judge Sterrett said that while that might be true, yet he could not overlook the fact that Robinson had at other times been in court for transgressing the laws, but by experience then had not taught him the necessity for abstaining from intoxicating liquors; that so long as he was dangerous when intoxicated his drinking was a crime. His Honor then sentenced him to pay a fine of six and a half cents, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Penitentiary.

"Johnny" seemed entirely unprepared for this, and stood like one "thunderstruck" for the moment. He then bestowed a withering look on the shoulder from the officer who led him off to the jail.

Henry Collins, convicted for larceny, was sentenced to the Work House for two years, and to pay the costs.

John Elliott, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, was sent to the Work House for ninety days.

Thomas McNulty, convicted of being implicated in the Birmingham Bank robbery, was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Wm. Price, larceny; county jail for one year.

Anna Mullen, assault and battery; costs of prosecution and fine of six cents.

Charles Reech, who had entered a plea of *nolo contendre* to a charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay costs and a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

Celia Burns, felonious cutting; sentenced to the Work House for ninety days.

Trial List for Monday.

Commonwealth vs.

E. L. Jones,	J. A. Hart,
Mary Bailey,	E. F. Maynard,
C. Dougherty,	Joseph Freudenick,
John Bradley,	Michael Maloney,
L. Hart,	O. Oberley,
L. Brucker,	R. Arnshue,
Dennis Haggerty,	J. Y. McLaughlin,
Thomas Mullen et al.	John Snyder,
James Henderson,	Henry Brown,
Flora De Hasley,	Hametta Clark.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the case of Nicholas Snyder vs. Henry Schmidt, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

Application was made this morning, by Messrs. White & Sagle, on behalf of the Trustees of the Providence Presbyterian church, Allegheny, for a charter for that association. A preliminary . . . was granted.

Mary L. McConnell, by her next friend, applied for a divorce from Alexander B. McConnell. Subpœna issued.

A decree of divorce was granted in the case of Clemens Schneider vs. Francisco Schneider.

A petition to suspend decree of divorce in the case of Margaret McClung vs. Alexander McClung, and a rule to show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted was allowed.

The case of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company et al. vs. A. M. Gibson et al. (late of *The Paper*) was argued on Saturday afternoon. The argument was upon exceptions filed by Messrs. Hay and Snyder, counsel for one creditor, to the report of D. Reed, Esq., auditor, with reference to the distribution of the funds resulting from the sale of the effects of *The Paper*. Decision reserved.

The jurors summoned for the fifth Monday of October are excused from attendance by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

Bromfield vs. Quinn; Armstrong. Argued by Purviance and Barclay for plaintiff in error, and by Johnston and Golden, contra. Judgment reversed and *venire facial de novo* awarded, per curiam.

Williams et al. vs. Williams' executors; Westmoreland. Argued by Laird for plaintiff in error, and by Swan and Foster, contra.

Hoyt's Appeal; Indiana. Argued by Taylor for appealant, and by Thompson, contra.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Jury trials in this court will be resumed this morning. The heads of Hon. H. B. Swoope, United States District Attorney, we are pleased to learn, has so far improved that it is thought he will be enabled to put in an appearance and conduct the cases for the government.

Buy a Weed, and you will have the most *simple, useful, durable* sewing machine in use, *free* from complicated machinery, from "*fits,*" *spells,* and all unpleasantness. You may get it with the assurance that the best is the cheapest, and the cheapest is the *Weed.* All we ask is a call and careful examination at 116 Market street, to convince the most sceptical. tf

COLLISION THROUGH CARELESSNESS.

The P. B. & W. R. R. Adds Another to the Accident List—A Careless Conductor "Runs the Chances"—Collision the Result—Several Persons Injured.

On Saturday morning, a little before four o'clock, another collision occurred on the Connellsville Railroad, occasioned by carelessness on the part of an employe of the company, in a few remarks, and which might have been followed by the loss of life, although several persons were injured, and some of them seriously, but the circumstances, as we have learned them, appear to be such, that a trivial accident delaying one of the trains for a few minutes behind time, alone prevented a more terrible disaster, and one that would have been followed by terrible results. Our informant states that the Baltimore Express, which leaves this city at 8 P. M., and is due in Connellsville at midnight and four A. M., was considerably behind time. The conductor concluded, however, if we are rightly informed, to "run the chances" of getting to Cook's Mill's, a point about six miles west of Cumberland, although it was impossible to reach that point until after the departure after the Cincinnati Express West, was due there. When his train had arrived at the siding the conductor ran ahead to find out what, if anything it happened to come. As soon as he thought his train had run upon the siding, he went back with the intention of flagging the Cincinnati Express, which was just coming in sight. The cars of the Baltimore train, however, had not run upon the siding but the engine unfortunately jumped the track just at the switch. The conductor upon discovering this, again attempted to signal the approaching train, but too late, as its speed could not be checked until it had collided with the train. The engineer escaped, beyond a few slight scratches, no person on the Baltimore train was hurt. On the Cincinnati express, however, the fireman and the brakeman, who had just recovered from the effects of a former accident on the road, was severely injured, the latter being crushed in the breast. It is feared he will be confined to his room for some time. The Superintendent of the Baltimore Railway Company could not learn was also painfully injured, receiving a very severe cut above the eye. A negro on the train received a very deep gash in his forehead and was considerably bruised. Others on the train were slightly injured. The baggage cars were badly smashed up, and the engines of both trains were sadly wrecked. The engine on the Cincinnati Express was a new one, being its first trip over the road.

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BREVITIES.

COUNCILS to-day at 2 P. M.

FIRES were very comfortable institutions yesterday.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, ties have made their appearance.

THE FIVERS, although running down, manage to stand still.

THE WATER ORDINANCE will come up in Councils to-day.

THAT BABY OF TUSCALOO is red-headed and has so tusk to lose yet.

THE bells on street car horses could be dispensed with on the Sabbath day.

ROSE ENNEL'S grand painting is nearly ready for exhibition at the Art Gallery.

THE Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Sixth avenue is being painted white.

THE first burial in the Allegheny cemetery was in June 1845, of an Episcopal rector.

A CHARTER was applied for Saturday for the Providence Presbyterian church, of Allegheny.

A COUNTRY storekeeper offers for his customers' loaves a first-class quality of FyNe-KUT 2 bak O.

THE races last week were the most successful ever held in this city, from a pecuniary standpoint, we mean.

WORK was commenced on the demolition of the old Fourth ward school house, Sandusky street, Allegheny, on Saturday.

GEN. MEADE and staff, and Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, passed through the city on Saturday on their way east from Chicago.

THE *True Woman* is a cheerful sheet. A recent number bears the legend "Lines to a not beautiful, but very good woman, in her coffin."

BILLIARDS were never more popular than now. It is an admirable game to give away with the loose change of the inexperienced players.

MR. FRANK MILLER, of Buffalo, N. Y. was recently scalped and tortured by Indians near Omaha. Deceased was a brother of Mr. Nate Miller, late of the *Commercial*.

HON. JOHN M'KEE thinks it is only a question of time—Pittsburg will be the city. He caused some of these days, and that before long, for we're a bad nation—very bad.

IF THE Board of Health has the power to close up a man's store on account of small-pox, it does seem to us they have the power to compel vaccination, and thereby prevent the disease, entirely.

THE Presbyterians are accused by Bessie Bramble with wearing more diamonds to church than any other denomination. We presume it is because they have got them to wear and Bessie has'nt.

A COLLECTION was yesterday taken up in the German M. E. Church, corner of Union avenue and High street, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Chicago relief fund. The proceeds amounted to $262.

THE miners at N. J. Bigler's coal works are on a strike because their house rents have been advanced thirty cents per month, and that twenty-five cents daily is now charged per month for sharpening their picks.

ALDERMAN HUMBERT has returned from St. Louis, where he has been attending the Police Convention, and is again dispensing justice at his cozy office on Fourth avenue. It is to be hoped that he will not be long in getting out a book based on his botannical researches in South America some years ago.

THE Woman Suffrage Association will hold its regular monthly meeting on Friday evening, November 3, in the G. A. R. hall, No. 104 Fourth avenue. Lecture by Miss Carpenter. Question for discussion: "Have women the qualifications necessary to exercise the right of suffrage?" Public invited.

SPECIALTIES are the order of the day, and good men who push good specialties are always successful. This is eminently applicable to the advertising agency of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, the growth and expansion of which has been almost without a parallel in the history of Baltimore trade and commerce.

DR. MCCORMICK received two patients from the house of Mrs. Walsmith, on Saturday. The first was a girl who cut her eye nearly out of its socket by thrusting it through a pane of glass while washing windows. The other was the son of Thomas Nelson, who was struck on the head by a hatchet at the house when he chopped one of his fingers off.

NO tidings have yet been received from Mr. E. D. Dithridge, whose disappearance we noticed last week. The last information his friends have concerning him was that a gentleman following the terrible results. Our informant states that the Baltimore Express, which leaves this city at 8 P. M., and is due in Connellsville at midnight and four A. M., was considerably behind time. The conductor concluded, however, if we are rightly informed, to "run the chances" of getting to Cook's Mill's, a point about six miles west of Cumberland, although it was impossible to reach that point until after the departure after the Cincinnati Express West, was due there. When his train had arrived at the siding the conductor ran ahead to find out what, if anything it happened to come. As soon as he thought his train had run upon the siding, he went back with the intention of flagging the Cincinnati Express, which was just coming in sight. The cars of the Baltimore train, however, had not run upon the siding but the engine unfortunately jumped the track just at the switch. The conductor upon discovering this, again attempted to signal the approaching train, but too late, as its speed could not be checked until it had collided with the train. The engineer escaped, beyond a few slight scratches, no person on the Baltimore train was hurt. On the Cincinnati express, however, the fireman and the brakeman, who had just recovered from the effects of a former accident on the road, was severely injured, the latter being crushed in the breast. It is feared he will be confined to his room for some time. The Superintendent of the Baltimore Railway Company could not learn was also painfully injured, receiving a very severe cut above the eye. A negro on the train received a very deep gash in his forehead and was considerably bruised. Others on the train were slightly injured. The baggage cars were badly smashed up, and the engines of both trains were sadly wrecked. The engine on the Cincinnati Express was a new one, being its first trip over the road.

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WEATHER.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—Seeing an article in your paper of the 21st inst. headed "The Weather," which says: "A short article in your columns in September, stated that there would be no high water and but little rain up to the 14th of October, a moderate temperature, inclining to be cool rather than warm. There has not been one hot or sultry day since."

The above is beyond my comprehending, as I never saw such a communication in the GAZETTE of any date.

We do not wish to criticise his remarks as to "the experience of the present year," but, as he gives the "Indications" from 14th of October to 14th November, we will notice his prediction as briefly as possible.

He says that "from 14th October to 13th November, sixteen cloudy, variable days, seven of rainy, fourteen of sunshine, several frosty mornings, little or no hard freezing, cool mornings and evenings and pleasant days, moderate temperature, inclined to cool, rather likely to be moderate, inclined to cold, with some moderate snow and rain storms."

For the benefit of all concerned, we will analyze the foregoing.

First, "cloudy days." Does it mean partially cloudy, or completely overcast, the sun being obscured, or merely occasional clouds visible? It is rather a remarkable month with 15 days, and no clouds, as 15 and 15 are 30, and it is evident, that the prediction would be equally correct, as 30 cloudy days, as at 16.

Second, "rainy days." How now much rain? 7 days in succession? In the beginning, middle, or end of the month? Or does it rain a few drops merely the most of the nights, so it can be called a rainy, or a dry day.

Third, "sunshine." Certainly the "darkday" must have shone for at least, if there is no sunshine for 17 days? But if there are to be dark days why don't he say when?

Fourth, "several frosty mornings." Every body knows there will be several frosty mornings, for sometime to come, but as there has been no frost in addition to the frosty mornings will it freeze, or rain, will it be during October or November, or is it an indication of a change of weather? "Frosty, wind and rain, makes fools feign," told us that, unless the wind got to some other point of the compass, we might anticipate rain, and have continued at least since the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. What mornings?

Sixth. "Pleasant days." As this is still in the plural, we suppose it means what it says, and that there will be no sad indeed if we had no pleasant days; but, like most almanac predictions, would suit equally as well for any or three months.

Seventh. "Moderate temperature, inclined to cool." Singular that October and November should have days "inclined to cool." It would appear that they must sometimes be summer months, but this year will be "inclined to cool."

Eighth. "Winter likely to be moderate, inclined to cold." Winter is generally inclined a little that way, but we have not seen a statement in our last report, over four weeks ago, that we would have a mild winter and "very little cold weather," as charged per month for sharpening their picks.

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THE Woman Suffrage Association will hold its regular monthly meeting on Friday evening, November 3, in the G. A. R. hall, No. 104 Fourth avenue. Lecture by Miss Carpenter. Question for discussion: "Have women the qualifications necessary to exercise the right of suffrage?" Public invited.

We do not wish to criticise his remarks as to "the experience of the present year," but, as he gives the "Indications" from 14th of October to 14th November, we will notice his prediction as briefly as possible.

He says that "from 14th October to 13th November, sixteen cloudy, variable days, seven of rainy, fourteen of sunshine, several frosty mornings, little or no hard freezing, cool mornings and evenings and pleasant days, moderate temperature, inclined to cool, rather likely to be moderate, inclined to cold, with some moderate snow and rain storms."

For the benefit of all concerned, we will analyze the foregoing.

First, "cloudy days." Does it mean partially cloudy, or completely overcast, the sun being obscured, or merely occasional clouds visible? It is rather a remarkable month with 15 days, and no clouds, as 15 and 15 are 30, and it is evident, that the prediction would be equally as correct, as 30 cloudy days, as at 16.

Second, "rainy days." How now much rain? 7 days in succession? In the beginning, middle, or end of the month? Or does it rain a few drops merely the most of the nights, so it can be called a rainy, or a dry day.

Third, "sunshine." Certainly the "dark-day" must have shone for at least, if there is no sunshine for 17 days? But if there are to be dark days why don't he say when?

Fourth, "several frosty mornings." Every body knows there will be several frosty mornings, for sometime to come, but as there has been no frost in addition to the frosty mornings will it freeze, or rain, will it be during October or November, or is it an indication of a change of weather? "Frosty, wind and rain, makes fools feign," told us that, unless the wind got to some other point of the compass, we might anticipate rain, and have continued at least since the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. What mornings?

Sixth. "Pleasant days." As this is still in the plural, we suppose it means what it says, and that there will be no sad indeed if we had no pleasant days; but, like most almanac predictions, would suit equally as well for any or three months.

Seventh. "Moderate temperature, inclined to cool." Singular that October and November should have days "inclined to cool." It would appear that they must sometimes be summer months, but this year will be "inclined to cool."

Eighth. "Winter likely to be moderate, inclined to cold." Winter is generally inclined a little that way, but we have not seen a statement in our last report, over four weeks ago, that we would have a mild winter and "very little cold weather," as charged per month for sharpening their picks.

North. "Many moderate rains and some storms." We followed closely the storms through the night, it would be moderate, if it did not last all day. But if there are to be any snow and rain storms, when?

We are heartily tired of our investigation; it might do with some to suppose there is no necessity for it, but we don't look at it in that light. It does a great deal of injury, to people generally; and is very discouraging to those who risk their reputation, on positive predictions, to see others reaping the rewards of their labors, by guesses or vague, and undefined guesses, that can be construed into anything imaginable. The whole nine indications are either indefinite or nothing at all, and as there is no prediction, when, or what days it will be cold, sunshine, or cloudy, freezing, or warm, snow or rain, cold, or temperate, or anything else.

We have never entered into other men's field of labor. Our predictions given in the GAZETTE, are the result alone of the signs we see in both hemispheres, we can show our course in the charts in our possession, during or around the world, also the winds as each day by prediction, the variation of the compass, and the weather as we have found it, and the winds each day and the winds predicted, seldom varying one half a point. These researches have been made during every year of the circumstance in both the South and North Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, in the Mediterranean Sea, Red and Black Seas, in the India Islands, giving us every opportunity of distinguishing between true and local winds, and of studying them.

During a prediction of dry weather, local rains are liable to happen, but these have little or no influence on the fact of the general drouth of the country. In like manner, during the predictions of wet weather, the rains may be local, and the dry weather prevail in certain localities, the surrounding country delayed with rain, at the same time, some particular locality be favored with dry weather. These are, however, produced from local causes. Suffice it to say, that the "Weather Report" issued from Washington, D. C., is not being in possession of every modern appliance for ascertaining the laws governing storms, and even local rains, they utterly repudiate the idea, of predicting local rains, or thunder storms. We have always pointed out that any one could tell how many "rainy days," and not able to tell, when rain will happen.

We stand to our last report, "that we were standing in our last report, "that we were willing to stand or fall by it, but still, that local rains are liable to happen."

Our prediction for October was: "The prevailing winds for the month of October will be westerly, with frequent high winds throughout the month, with occasional rains from the 15th or 18th till the last week in October. The coldest days will be anticipated from the 17th or 18th till the 24th or 25th from the E. and S. W. The eight coldest days will be from the 18th to the 25th." The prospects of a rise in the rivers during the early part of the month of October, and December were very unfavorable. The only probability of a rise during the month of October was from the 18th and is dry weather is predicted for two or three days, and the only time there could possibly be a rise in the river—if prediction is correct—would be from the 18th till the 25th. The prospects were that the prospects of a rise in the river for the present year were very discouraging."

We are reliably informed that the owners of the Emma mine will avail themselves of an opportunity to have their ores shipped elsewhere, instead of shipping to Swansea. It remains for our capitalists to prove to them that their interests can be best advanced by confining their contracts to this continent. Judging from the facts which have come to us in the investigation of the ores in this section, we are firmly convinced that the time is not far distant when Pittsburgh will be equally as well known for its silver smelting establishments, as for its iron, glass and steel works. —*American Manufacturer.*

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.

About noon on Saturday an accident occurred on the West Penn road, which resulted in the death of a young man named George Aiken, a resident of Freeport. It seems that young Aiken attempted to get on the express train as it passed the outer depot of the West Penn road, in the rear of Anderson street, Allegheny, and in the attempt he was either caught, or the jolting of the cars threw him under the train, and the wheels passed over his body, cutting off his head and mangling it entirely from his body. Dr. W. R. Hamilton was immediately sent for, but it was of no use, the unfortunate young man died in about half an hour.

Mr. Aiken was about twenty years of age. Coroner Wall was notified of the accident, and telegraphed to Freeport, where his friends reside. Coroner West held an inquest on Saturday afternoon, rendering a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE MARTYR CATTO.

Citizens' Meeting—Resolutions Adopted.

On Friday night the hall of the Thirteenth ward school house was filled by a respectable and influential number of white and colored citizens, who met for the purpose of taking action in relation to the murder in Philadelphia of Octavius Catto.

The meeting was organized as follows: President—Rev. Prof. Fred. Jennings. Vice Presidents—Wm. Johnston, Grandison Singleton, George Washington, Wm. Avery, Wm. Jones and C. H. Caphis. Secretaries—Rev. Prof. Jennings, E. Barton and Chas. Ayres.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. C. E. Barton, Rev. Prof. J. Kelly, Charles Caphis and Prof. Fulton.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Robert Stevenson, Alex. Saunders, N. Brown, Charles Jackson, Louis Stevenson, Paul Carson, C. Burton, and John Lee, reported the following:

WHEREAS, Public violence and disorder of every kind menace the security of life and liberty of the citizen; and, whereas, Every individual in a community has the right to demand and receive from the constituted authority security for himself and property from injury; and, whereas, Several peaceable citizens of Philadelphia were murdered on the 10th of October, while exercising their rights as citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of East Liberty, in meeting assembled, deplore the death of Octavius V. Catto, and declare that it is the duty of the authorities to use every effort to secure the arrest and conviction of the assassin.

Resolved, That the deportment of the deceased as a soldier and as a man who desired to elevate his race to the high standard of excellence which education alone can give, and as a man in all the relations of life, was such that his sudden death is a loss to the whole country, and especially to his own race.

Resolved, That the assassination of any citizen, be he white or black, is a crime against the whole people, and merits the swiftest retribution, and this without regard to color or nationality of the victim of the outrage.

Resolved, That we recommend to all, the example of the lamented deceased, whose Christian piety, loyal patriotism and lofty aspirations won the respect of all who knew him, and whose eloquence made him an honored representative of his race.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The highly successful engagement of Mr. W. H. Leake and Annie Waite at the Pittsburgh Opera House closed on Saturday night. The production to-day was the first production on Friday evening, in a very creditable manner, of the sparkling society comedy of "Peril, or On the Beech at Long Branch." A new production from the pen of our fellow-citizen and brother-in-law, Bartley T. Campbell, Esq. At the matinee on Saturday afternoon the new play was repeated for the benefit of the lady in her under advantage. It was accorded a most cordial reception on both occasions of its presentation and was received into great favor. It is a play drawn entirely from the mannerisms that mark high life in fashionable circles, and is a study in studies in the class room of humanity, and, with apparently no effort on his part, has singled out his characters who in their faithfulness and fidelity he presents to the audience. The plot of the play is very pleasing and abounds in fine language, novel situations and brilliant effects. Mr. Leake, as the rollicksome, generous-hearted and noble "Dick Rothley" is in his own particular element, and there is displayed in the character to sweeten the deeper poetical sentiments that, like brilliant gems, stud the play throughout. Annie Waite, too, is perfectly at home in "Laura Haydin," the thoughtless flirt, and upon the latter occasion she, as usual, appeared to marked advantage in the character, especially as she was so ably supported by Mr. Leake as "Ralph Haydin," her jealous and unpretentious husband. Mr. Nobles, as the bogus "Lord Raglin," was clever, while the hawk-eyed lawyer, "G. Washington Bailey," by Mr. Irving, was a most comical and yet not ludicrous character. "Col. Playford," by Mr. Barry, was well sustained, and Miss Flora Newton, in her unaffected, sprightly and natural acting found much favor with the audience. The other members of the stock company sustained their parts very well, and altogether the play passed off charmingly. We regard it as much superior to any society comedy that has been played in Pittsburgh for many years, and predict for it a success far in excess of anything heretofore in this country.

To-night Mr. C. W. Couldock opens an engagement, appearing as Luke Fielding, in the Willow Copse.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Albert W. Aiken and his excellent New York company will hold the boards at this establishment during the present week, opening this evening in a stunning sensation, written by Mr. Aiken, entitled "The Witches of New York." The piece is greatly praised by the press of New York, and elsewhere, and we have no doubt as to the success here of Mr. Aiken and his company.

RELIEF CONCERT.—To-night the grand concert for the benefit of the Chicago and Northwestern sufferers will take place at Library Hall. Some of the very best amateur vocalists and instrumentalists in the city will appear in a programme, which, for variety and excellence of selections, is full and complete. Part of the music is of a classical character, but it has also been arranged that those of less cultivated musical taste will find selections which they can heartily enjoy. If the object of the entertainment and the genuine merit of the performers be taken into consideration, and properly rewarded, Library hall should be filled to-night.

LIBRARY HALL.—The announcement in our amusement column this morning that Theodore Thomas' great concert organization will shortly favor our citizens with a series of grand concerts, will, we are certain, be read with pleasure by every one who has ever enjoyed their fine entertainments. The organization, consisting of sixty distinguished performers, will open at Library Hall on Wednesday evening, November 8. The following celebrated soloists will appear for the first time: Miss Marie Krebs, pianist; Mr. Bernhard Listemann, violin; Mr. Joseph Diem, violincello; Mr. Louis Schreiber, cornet-a-pistos; Sig. Luigi Rocco, harp. In addition to those above named, the unrivaled orchestra of over fifty performers will appear. The sale of reserved seats will commence next Saturday morning at Kieber Bros. music store, who e programmes of all the concerts can be procured.

MASONIC HALL.—This evening Prof. P. Sylvester, the unrivalled illusionist and humorist, will commence a series of entertainments at this hall. He will be assisted by Angelique Scholt, a protean artist of great celebrity, and Alfred Sylvester, Jr., the great skater. At the conclusion of each performance one hundred valuable presents will be distributed among the audience.

Gas Committee of Councils.

Jno. Shipton,	Thos. A. Rowley,
Samuel Morrow,	Wm. McKim,
Joseph Littell,	H. W. Oliver, Sr.
Jno. D. Scully,	R. H. Smith.
Dr. J. A. Duncan,	Samuel Bellore,
David Aiken, Jr.	R. H. Negley,
J. W. McGimpsey,	Thos. Rosewell, Jr.

Is That All?

We understand it is the intention of the managers of the Consolidated Gas company to ask the city councils to-day, that section 28 of the city ordinance, title "Streets," be so construed as to grant to the Consolidated Gas company the same privileges that are now by ordinance conferred upon the Pittsburgh Gas company, in regard to the opening and closing of streets, for the purpose of laying down gas mains and gas pipes. Is this what all the talk has been about? We can see no snake here. There is certainly no necessity of referring such a resolution as this to the Gas committee.

Protection Needed.

The City Councils will meet to-day, and it is more than probable that they will take some measures for the protection of the city against fire, in providing regulations for the shingle roofs and wooden cornices which encircle nearly the whole business portion of the city. About as great an evil as the one above mentioned is the use of lamps in districts where the gas companies are. But to get at this evil cheap gas is necessary, as it would be a great hardship to deprive people of cheap light. And just here we would say that immediate permission should be given by the Councils to the new Consolidated East End Gas Company to lay their pipes, free from all unnecessary restrictions, wherever their respective charters give them the right to do so.

What the People Want.

Give the people cheap gas, and they will abandon the use of the dangerous oil lamp, and reduce the risk and rates of insurance. We believe that the Consolidated Gas Company can afford to sell at 3 cents per thousand feet, and if they do not use every means to that end they will be likely to fail. Give the people a safe and cheap light, and you will take away from nine cases out of ten the cause of many great losses.

Cheap Gas.

"They say" that the Pittsburgh Gas Company is getting ready to ask councils concerning the efforts of the new consolidated company to obtain a foothold in the city; that it has "got the ear" of the chief officers of Councils, and will make fight in Councils, today, against the resolution, elsewhere noted, which looks to the cheapening of gas. This is natural enough. Monopoly would be foolish to give up the privileges without a contest. Here is just that chance. We will see then the new men have fair play. Whether their claim to cheapen gas is well founded or not, it is